AL GAZETTE: FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1853.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MB. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

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Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

| No. |

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

NORTH LEVANT.—Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN recommended these shares at £3 10s.
per share, since which the mine has paid five dividends, commencing at 5s., and
gradually increasing to 15s. per share, which is the dividend now in course of
payment. Mr. C. is a buyer or seller.

POLBREEN.—This mine is on the eve of glving dividends. The stamps are at
work, and tin will soon be sold. Mr. C. recommends the purchase of these shares
for early dividends.

WEST POLBREEN.—Mining operations have commenced, and Mr. C. also recommends the purchase of the shares. He will upon application furnish every
information, with prospectus and map of the St. Agnes district.

Bankers: Bank of England.

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FOR SALE:

120 Llanarmon,
25 West Esgair Lie,
45 Great So. Chiverton,
50 West Great Work,
All communications respecting any of these shares will meet with prompt attention.

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STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

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20 United Mexican.
25 Van Consols.
25 Van Consols.
26 United Mexican.
27 Van Consols.
28 Swettland Great.
29 South Condurrow.

M. R. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.

The FOLLOWING SHARES MUST BE SOLD, for eash or account:—
15 Aberdaunant.
150 Holmbush and Kelly
150 Bedford United.
150 Korth Roskear.
150 Felrallt.
150 Forence & Tonkin.
150 Forence of Wales.
150 Forence of W

account, FOR SALE:—

20 Bronfloyd.

21 San Consols.

21 San Consols.

22 San Consols.

23 South Condurrow.

25 San Consols.

20 South Condurrow.

26 Edipse Gold.

27 West Chiverton.

28 Providence.

29 Bankers: Loudon and Westminster, Lothbury.

10 Eberhardt. 40 Taquaril Gold.

The FOLLOWING SH 15 Aberdaunant. 120 Bedford Consols, 30 Bedford United. 170 Chiverton Moor. 250 Eclipse. 100 Florence & Tonkin. 122 Frontino. 75 Great Vor.

much d give 00,000 d the urers, JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Everydescription of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

pper, vein.

| 20 Drake Walls, 21s, 3d, | 1 New Seton, £45, | 20 Drake Walls, 21s, 3d, | 1 Deleoath, £132½, | 20 Don Pedro, £111 6pm, | 10 New Lovell, £3½, | 3 W. Chiverton, £373, | 20 Don g, £14, | 20 North Pool, 15s, | 20 East Caradon, £5 85 6 | 50 North Grofty, £2 18s9 | 5 East Lovell, £30½, | 5 Donth Grofty, £2 18s9 | 20 West Tankerville, £3, | 5 East Pool, £10 17s, 6d | 25 Lovell Consols, 4s, | 20 Wheal Uny, £4½, | 20 Wheal Uny, £4½, | 20 Wheal Constructions from sharedealers will be entertained till Monday morning. Telegrams promptly attended to. MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
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2 lyears), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
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West Tremayne, 20 Rose and Chiverton, 5 South Frances, 100 Great Retallack,
45 Nanglies, 5 East Lovell, 60 Roman Gravels, 100 East Chiverton, 200 New Beldon, 100 Bronfloyd, 30 Blue Hills, 50 Terras, 70 Okel Tor, 80 West Drake Walls,
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No. 623. Further particulars will be given in future Circulars.

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PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE
LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday,
March 3, No. 624, will contain the continuation of the Review of the Shropshire Lead Mining District.

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26 East Scion, 19s.
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28 Get, Wh. Lovell, £1118

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5 East Lovell, £30½.

50 South Condurrow, £5

50 Pacific, 8s. 9d. pm.

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20 Take Walls, 21s.

50 Prince of Wales, 30s.

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50 Prince of Wales, 30s.

10 Eberhardt

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ABERDAUNANT is improved. These shares will have a considerable advance in price, and should be bought for investment.

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in the district softering apon the same issues.

Mr. Exdean, having recently returned from the Welsh mining districts, is in a position to advise whether to buy or sell in either mine now before the public. All negociable stocks dealt in for eash or account. Our bureau of mines and guide to bona fide investments, with price current, will be forwarded free on application to clients.

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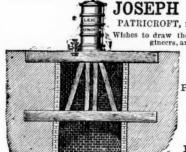
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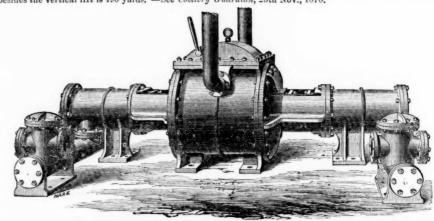
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RY

Original Congespondence.

HOME INVESTMENT.

HOME INVESTMENT.

Sir,—Consecutive on my last letter under the above heading the few following details will lead to an issue in which though the subject shall, according to its inexhaustible nature, indicate other important phases, my remarks will, for the present, arrive at a conclusion through which capitalists as well as the general public may derive some benefit. I repeat that it is only by experience—practical experience—aided by modern science, that the vast resources which constitute the heirloom of our national mining enterprise can be constitute the heirloom of our national mining enterprise can be constitute the heirloom of our national mining enterprise can be constitute the heirloom of our national mining enterprise can be constitute the heirloom of our national mining enterprise can be constituted the metal as a decensive in this field of labour is a delusion pand a snare. In their absence the great problem can never be solved; and from and as mare. In their absence the great problem can never be solved; and from and as mare. In their absence the great problem can never be solved; and from a close analysis of all the bearings of the subject my conviction is that nine-a close analysis of all the bearings of the subject my conviction is that nine-a close analysis of all the bearings of the subject my conviction is that nine-a close analysis of all the subject my conviction is that intended to their own increases in secking advice in quarters where ability to butable to their own increases in secking advice in quarters where ability to butable to their own increases in secking advice in quarters where ability to butable to their own increases in secking advice in quarters where ability to butable to their own increases in the account of the subject with a secure where a subject on the subject of the subject of

bility abroad must issue an extension and expansion of home investment in our mineral districts.

Lan personally bear witness to the satisfactory past of mine success in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales—and in the last-mentioned portion of the United Kingdom I can authenticate present instances of prosperous undertakings by which immense profits are certain of being realised. For instance, I shall mention East Liangynog Mine, which under the company recently formed has so improved the indications, ab initio, relied upon, that such large quantities of lead ore are leing brought to surface it cannot fail to be within the next four or six months, at farthest, in your Dividend Li-t, and will occupy a prominent and lasting position upon it. But this was only to be expected from its close approximation and stratal similarity to the old and celebrated Liangynog Mine, which has raised ore to the value of more than 6,00,000 L, and paid in regardy alone over 800, 00 L—85, Gracchurch-street.

J. P. Exdean.

CORNISH MINE MANAGEMENT-QUESTIONABLE LIBERALITY.

CORNISH MINE MANAGEMENT—QUESTIONABLE

LIBERALITY.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely extended Journal, to call the attention of adventurers in Cornish mines to a most objectionable system creeping into general practice at the various periodical meetings of shareholders, particularly Dividend Mines, in the presenting of testimonials and gratuities to pursers and agents from the general funds of the mine. At boleoath a month's gratuity has been presented to all the agents. At Tincroft a testimonial was presented to the manager in the shape of a handsome silver tea service, worth about 2002; subsequently, at one of the periodical three-monthly accounts, a month's gratuity was presented to all the agents, the manager included. At Cook's Kitchen last account meeting a month's salary as a gratuity was paid all the agents; this mine has existed for years before any of the present generation were born; and on Feb. 14 (Valenthe's Day) the same liberal spirit manifested itself at West Seton (although the dividend is less than formerly): all the agents (including the purser and his son, whose salaries are ten guineas a month each) had the pleasing satisfaction of hearing a resolution passed of one month's gratuity being paid them. These are all paid from the general funds of the mines. No one can say but Cornishmen are liberal men, even with other people's money. As a rule these propositions are either made or seconded by Cornishmen, and they the merchants—men who have a direct interest in supporting the agent's income. It is something like this: You scratch my back and I'll dig your eibow. Or, in other words. You give me good orders, and I'll get your salary advanced, or a month's gratuity paid you.

This system should be protested against by all outsiders, and for ever abolishment-year and pay them well, but do not vote and give away other people's money. Ten to twelve guineas a month is enough for any purser, manager, or captain of a mine, and as much as any mine can pay, considering the staff employed.

TO THE ADVENTURERS IN NORTH TRESKERBY MINE.

GENTLEMEN.—In the balance-sheet of this mine, issued by Mr. Phillips, and dated Jan. 31, 1871, an item appears in the name of 'B. Matthews in dispute as to his subsist account, 1021.58." The statement showing this I received on Wednesday, the 15th instant: the following day I went to the mine, and found by the subsist-book of the mine that there was due for advances on the subsist account 1021.88.94. Of this sum Mr. Phillips has abscitutely received back 971, 188.3d. leaving bad debts due from seven parcs of tributers of 41. 108.4d., which are the only bad debts in curred in the mine, for subsist advances, for nearly five years, of the 1021.88.9d., 911, 78. 5d., was paid under the orders of the agents of the mine, and who uniformly put on the subsist-book the respective sums to be advanced to the men; of the remaining 114.18.4d., 64.5s. 2d. was paid by me under vouchers sent to Mr. Phillips, and 44. 168. 2d. for small payments made by me, which can be proved on oath to have been made for the use of the mine.

I mow tell you that the balance-sheet Issued by Mr. Phillips is incorrect; and I will dety him to prove that it is true. He will find by the cost-books of the mine that at the closing of every account a copy of my balance-sheet is entered, and he will never be able to find one of them other than correct to a farthing. A more mailcious act than the charging me with the 1021.8s. 3d. was never made to damage the character of an honest man, than this charge against me by Mr. Phillips, because he must or should have known that the 97t. 18s. 5d. received by him belongs to the credit of the subsist account, and if this sum had been credited the subsist account, the only balance to subsist account would have been 4t. 10s. 4d. I wish, for the sake of my character, this matter to be thoroughly Investigated, but it must be clearly understood that I shall not reply to anonymous writers.—8t. Day, Feb. 22.

ore from the other kind of veinstone, and from which indication I am satisfied the great deposit begins here; and but for the overflow of water at this point, the mine would now be paying the poor miners who were working in this part great profits. The Nant-y-Brain Mining Company are now forking out the water from a pit near the boundary of this sett, which will drain this level, and men can be put there to raise ore of a most superior quality, and in abundant quantities. The undertaking is not costly, as no pumping machinery will be required, and there is a good supply of water power for driving, crushing, and stamping. The sett adjoining Nant-y-Mwyn is an excellent one, and will prove as remunerative, if not more so, than its parent adjoining.

Llanwrtyd*, South Wales, Feb. 22.

MINING AGENT.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.

SIR.—I have read a prospectus of this mine in the Mining Journal, and also in your impression of the 1th inst. a letter, signed Capt. Thomas, complaining of the promoters misrepresenting a report he had given of the mine. Having myself inspected the mine on two occasions, I was pleased to see the moderate use they had made of my reports, and I do not hestate to say that the position and prospects of the mine are truthfully set forth: indeed, much more might be said, especially on the situation of the mine for cheap development. The several lodes can be worked upon some hundred feet below the surface without machinery of any kind for pumping or winding purposes, and all ores raised from the adit levels conveyed to the crushers by inclines which are being laid down. The whole of the lodes are easy to explore, and on my last visit to the mine, a few months ago, they were very productive at different points, and I then considered if the ore raised and then lying on the bank were dressed up it would be from 49 to 50 tons; and if no sale has been made, and the productive points have been continued, the promoter's estimate of the ore is very moderate indeed. I have never seen Mr. Taylor or his friends, and have no interest whatever in writing this letter but to inform the public that, whatever use they have made of Capt. Thomas's report, they have been exceedingly moderate in publishing mine.—Mold, Feb. 20.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.

SIR,—I was pleased to see the remarks of "An Old Shareholder" on this mine, in last week's Journal. Your correspondent evidently knows the value of the property respecting which he writes, and I quite agree with him, that the engine should be erected on the eastern part of the sett. There they have a good shaft from surface to the 65 fm. level, and this will drain every part of the mine without the assistance of extra machinery. As to the prospects of success, no one here doubts the result, if, as the writer states, the operations are carried on with vigour and economy. I remember well, about 25 years since, we had a lode of the at Peter's shaft worth 500l, per fathom, with black tin selling at about 44t. to 48t, per ton. The same quality that a present would be worth 80l, per ton, thus showing a difference in price of 34t, per ton. Take bis difference on (-ay) 20 tons per month, and it would make a further credit on sales of 680t, per month, or sufficient to pay the whole working costs of the mine; and I give it as my settled conviction that, if carried out in the way suggested, it will turn out the first prize of the day.—Travo, Feb. 21.

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER ALSO.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY MINES.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY MINES.

SIR,—I beg to offer a few remarks respecting these mines. One part of the sett, commonly known as Higher, or North Redmoor, was worked for lead only, no attention being paid either to copper or tin; at present; it is not working for anything, and yet drained to the 60. In this part of your set you have three very important points—first, between this and lintchings schaft, at Holmbush, there is nearly 100 fins, on the lead lode unexplored from surface, and levels driven from the shaft north at every 10 fins., and the water drained 90 fms, under the surface. At the present price of lead this would be a first-rate specialation of itself. Secondly, the Redmoor Company, working on the tin lode that is about 40 fms. from your boundary at surface; it is underlying north over 3 fc. in a fathom. At this point you have 87 fms. of backs dry, so this lode should be in your set at the bottom level that is now dry, and cut in every level under by prosecuting the lead lode. Thirdly, the Kelly Bray copper lode has not been seen west of the great cross-course since the commencement of the present company. This lode, also, is cut at every level by prosecuting the lead lode. All the cost to get in any of these levels would be dropping down a few halders. Taking these things into consideration, in addition to your present workings, I have reason to believe that with a small outly it will make one of the be-t paying mines in the neighbourhood.

SOUTH WARD MINE,

SOUTH WARD MINE.

SOUTH WARD MINE.

SIR,—At the present moment many very promising young mines crop up before and tempt the public. I call attention to one in particular—the South Ward. A call of 2s. 6d. has just been paid; the shares, 3000 in number, stand at about 25s. At the meeting, on Feb. 9, Capt. Thomas Foote stated that he was more confident than ever of the ultimate success of the mine. The money expended on this livestment has been an example to many an ill-unanaged venture. With less than 2000, the work done is most satisfactory. A first-class engine-house and essential buildings, see, are standing ready for use, and a shart has been sunk nearly 40 fms., and, what is more important, no debts secretly contracted, and plenty of other underground work has been vigorously prosecuted. South Tamar, formerly a very wealthy mine, is a near neighbour. A great chance of a valuable discovery is at hand directly the manager drives from the shaft a cross-cut to intersect the lode. The object is to sink this shaft sufficiently deep to cut this lode known to be there; but it is to be hoped the sharcholders will find this cross-cut driven ere long. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and a small dividend is better than ten calls; and science does not always drive the tunnel straight. However, the fact of the lode going down so perpendicularly is considered by experts in the district to be a most favourable sign. Lead pays quickly any outlay the adventurers make. Witness Van Mine, and many others. No call will now be made for three months, if any. There is also in the 25 fm. level north a fine-looking lode, worth 7 cwis, of lead per fathom, and increasing in value. South Ward is an excellent speculation, is in good hands, and, indeed, cheap at the present price. The lode when cut will open the eyes of the most sanguine, and reward the patient adventurers fully. H. P. B. Hammersmith, Feb. 21.

B. MATTHEWS.

NANT-Y-MWYN MINE.

Sir.—I was much pleased to find by a notice in last week's Journal that the property lying immediately east of this mine is about to be worked, as I believe to to be one of the best setts in South Waies, and in this opinion I have been confirmed by mining engineers of some celebrity. It has always been a matter of surprise to me, seeing the success which has attended the development of the Nant-y-Mwyn Mine, that this sett has not been effectually developed before this, and more especially what is termed the Red lode, from which the present company, consisting of two or three Cornlish gentlemen, are making such large returns and profits in Nant-y-Mwyn. This mine (Nant-y-Mwyn) has been worked and more especially what is termed the Red lode, from which the present company, consisting of two or three Cornlish gentlemen, are making such large returns and profits in Nant-y-Mwyn. This mine (Nant-y-Mwyn) has been worked and silver.

This district has been neglected of late years, although it is quite full of good mines; but now intelligence and science would appear to be revealing themselves in the selection of this neighbourhoad for mining purposes, and having had 30 years' experience in this part, I am confident that it is one of the fines; but now intelligence and science would appear to be revealing themselves in the selection of this neighbourhoad for mining purposes, and having had 30 years' experience in this part, I am confident that it is one of the fines; but now intelligence and science would appear to be revealing themselves in the selection of this neighbourhoad for mining apurposes, and having had 30 years' experience in this part, I am confident that it is one of the fines; but now intelligence and science would appear to be revealing themselves in the selection of this neighbourhoad for mining apurposes, and having had 30 years' experience in this part, I am confident that it is one of the fines which are selected to the selection of the mediance of the lode actually in

agent's report in the Mining Journal will say all that is necessary, but I think I see clearly that the future of this mine is fully assured, especially as south of the caunter are two or three strong lodes which have not yet been even touched. Metherill's level, too, is a large and rich flat of ore of great value, and now likely to be greatly enhanced in value by its connection with the great peach lode, which runs in that part of the sett.

The tin lodes are also of a lighly productive and extensive kind, and as the stamps are now in full work, driven by a fine 8-ft, breast water-wheel, and as short time tin returns will be in the market. The lifts easily keep the water in check, and a great number of men 'are busy breaking ore. In short, these mines are a good illustration of the maxim that "Good wine needs no bush;" and I am very glad to think that I have held my shares from the first, under a conviction that before long they would really prove a very good investment. And I cannot but feel that the time to reap is near at hand.

A SHAREHOLDER.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

Sign,—It is satisfactory to observe that reports are now forwarded persistently to the Journal from the underground agents of this mine, who are supposed to understand what they are writing about, and to be competent to judge the value of a course of ore when they have an opportunity of seeing it. Taking the last report, it appears that three points of operation in the copper department are valued together at 901, per fathom, and calculating theore to be worth 41. per ton, every fathom of ground spent should yield upwards of 22 tons; or supposing it to be of greater value—say 51, per ton—every fathom should turn out 18 tons. Then, taking the ground to be of an ordinary character, any practical man can estimate very nearly what the monthly samplings ought to be. In the tin department also, with a lode worth 701, per fathom, it can easily be foreseen what quantity of tin per month should be returned, and what at the present extraordinary price of the tought to fetch in the market. It will be interesting to notice the result of the present additional important discoveries in this great mine, the monthly samplings, and the dividends declared there from.—Feb. 21.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY-IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY—IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries has given judgment in the matter of a claim made by Mr. J. B. Palmer, formerly a shareholder in the Prosper United Mining Company, to be admitted a creditor under the winding-up, in respect of his interest in the machinery and materials at the time of the relinquishment. The Prosper United is an unregistered cost-book mine, without special rules. Mr. Palmer relinquished his shares by letter on July 29, 1888, when he asked for a valuation of the plant. &c., was valued by Capatain Husband on behalf of Mr. Bescomb, the purser, and Capatain Pascoe on behalf of Mr. Palmer. The relinquishment was daily entered in the share ledger, produced at a general meeting on Dec. 17, 1888, when only one-fifth of the shares were represented. The company was ordered to be wound-up in August, 1893, and Mr. Palmer claimed as a creditor in respect of his interest in the materials. The claim was allowed by the registrar, and came before the Vice-Warden for confirmation. As there were no special rules the case rested entirely on the evidence. The result appeared to be that Mr. Pascoe relinquished his shares, reserving by implication his interest in the plant; but that there was no trace of ratification or of recognition of the valuation garced upon in the books of the company. Therefore Mr. Palmer had to rely upon the authority of the purser, and it would, the Vice-Warden napreliended, be value to contend that that officer had authority to bind the adventurers in such a matter. The purser was to be regarded only as the servant or financial manager of the company. His florour was, therefore, of opinion that the vice-warden apprehended, be value to contend that that officer had authority to bind the adventurers in such a matter. The purser was to be regarded only as the servant or financial manager of the company, this florour was, therefore, of opinion that the vice-was admitted by a such as a cook of the considering their shares. He believed it had neve

WEST CHIVERTON MINE-SPECIAL REPORT

offers. No call will now be made for three months, if any. There is also in the grain of the most sample, and reveal of the most sample, and reveal the present price. The lole when out will open the cycle of the most sample, and reveal the patient adventurers fully. If. P. L. Hommershids, Feb. 21.

Hommershids, Feb. 21.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE,

Sin,—Ind you been good enough to have inserted the posteript to my last in poly to "Merchant," which states "That is also like he posteript to my last in poly to "Merchant," which states "That is also like he posteript to my last in poly to "Merchant," which states in the polytic of the most sample that the polytic of the polytic of the polytic of the most sample that the polytic of the polytic polytic of the polytic o

DREAKFAST — EPPS'S COCOA — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—
The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Each packet is labelled—James Epps and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very light, thin evening beverage BREAKFAST - EPPS'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .-

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY .- The traffic receipts for

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Palpitation of the heart is frequently not only HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently not only felt but heard, prevents sleep, and begets the utmost dread of impending suffocation. These pills are particularly recommended for removing this affection, because they strengthen the nervous and the debilitated, who are much more liable to this maiady than other persons. Holloway's pills so improve the digestion, increase the action of the liver, and give activity to the bowels, that giddiness, headache, and nausea depart as the palpitation diminishes, and the sufferer at once experiences the most indescribable relief from anxiety. Holloway's pills form the best alterative and aperient in all cases of convalesence from fevers, inflammations, neuralgia, and all chronic diseases which have impoverished the blood and brain.

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY.

At the sixth general meeting of shareholders, held at Rotherham, on Feb. 17, the following report, declaring a dividend of 80 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was read and adopted:—

the paid-up capital, was read and adopted:—
"The directors have much pleasure and satisfaction in meeting the shareholders at the end of the sixth year of the company's existence, and the ninth year since the Midland fromworks were brought under the management of the present directors. The result of the trading of the past year is a profit of the sum of 10,1012, 11s. 2d., which, with the amount of 11892, 14s. 2d. brought forward last year, makes an available balance of profit of 11,2412, 5s. 4d., after maintaining the provision of 10004, for doubtuid debts, and the payment of 1004, on account of a subscription of 2004, to the Rotherham Dispensary. The interim dividend paid in September last was 12, 10s. per share. The directors now declare a further dividend of 22, 10s. per share, free of income tax, making a total distribution for the year of 80 per cent, on the paid-up capital, leaving a balance to be carried forward of 12412, 5s. 4d. The works and plant are in good and substantial working condition. All costs of repairs and maintenance have been paid out of the reserve. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Morrison, who is eligible, and offers himself for re-election."

All the officers of the company were re-appointed, and it is almost

All the officers of the company were re-appointed, and it is almost needless to add that the shareholders separated with smiling faces.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. E. King in the chair.
Mr. J. Hickey (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.
The CHAIRMAN was sure it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the undertaking was in such a position that the committee had thought it best that at the present meeting Mr. W. C. Vivian should attend in order to give the shareholders any particulars they might desire. They would hear the accounts read, and it would then be for them to discuss how the balance should be disposed of.
Mr. Hickey then read the balance-sheet, stating that the expenditure had been 58904, 13s. 11d., leaving a balance of 20804. 8s. The profit on the four months' working was 12201. 11s. 4d. The report was then read, as follows:—
Feb. 20.—We have since the last meeting of shareholders materially strength-

Dow the balance should be disposed of.

Mr. HICKEY then result the balance should be disposed of.

Mr. HICKEY then result the balance should be disposed from the excenditure had Mr. HICKEY then result the balance should be disposed from the second. Mr. HICKEY then result the balance should be disposed from the four months working was 1820, 11s. 4d. The report was then read, as follows:—

Fêb. 20.—We have since the last meeting of shareholders materially strengthened our pitwork, and contemplate increasing the size of the same as soon as present region, and the cross-cut south to the thickey the same shareholders are soon to the thickey of the same as soon as present region, and to cross-cut south to the thickey the same shareholders, and the same shareholders are soon to the thickey of the same shareholders, and the same shareholders are soon to the same shareholders and the same shareholders are soon to the same shareholders and the same shareholders are soon to the same shareholders and the same shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and the same shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and the same shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and the same shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The same shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders. The shareholders are shareholders are shareholders ar

winzo bad gone down?

Mr. Vivlax said the winze was down 9 fms. They had nothing more than half as valuable as their present lode, either in the 61 or previous levels. There are 200 fms. from the 71 end to the boundary.—Mr. T. E. W. Thouas understood that the accounts would be brought up one month closer.—The CHAIRMAN said that the credits of tin were to the present time, and the debits to Dec. 21.

What they called Kovember cost would, in many mines, be called December cost, so that they were really a month, or at least 21 days, more forward than they appeared to be.

Mr. LITLE observed that there was always.

they appeared to be.

Mr. LITTLE observed that there was always a month's tin on the mine, so that the costs not paid were represented by tin raised, but not sold.

Mr. JACKSON enquired whether they could not pay the merchants monthly, and take discounts? — The CHAIRMAN said if they paid in 30 days they could get 2½ per cent. —Mr. JACKSON had thought the difference might be more. Still he thought the debts might be paid up closer. He did not think there was anyone who objected to a dividend, It was then proposed and carried unanimously that the report and accounts the creeived and passed.

It was then proposed and carried unanimously that the report and accounts be received and passed.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard from the accounts that they had a balance at their disposal of 21001, and the next business for the meeting appeared to be to determine how that balance should be dealt with.

Mr. JOHN First thought he would only be representing the views of a large number of the largest shareholders in observing that there could be no impropriety in paying a dividend of 5s. per share; be had, therefore, much pleasure in moving the declaration of a dividend of that amount.

Mr. LITTLE willingly seconded that resolution, and he could assure the meeting that he would be the last to second it if he thought anything that should have appeared in the accounts had been held back.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LITTLE considered a proposition which Mr. King had made to hold the mext meeting a week or so earlier, in order to bring the costs the full month

PENRHYN MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday,—Mr. H. W. Lindow in the chair. Mr. F. Hodgson, jun. (the secretary) read the notice convening

ould avoid interfering with the accounts. It was unanimously resolved that the committee of management be re-elected. The usual complimentary vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

the meeting.

The report of the directors congratulated the shareholders on the progress made in the development of the mlue during the 12 months it has been in the company's possession; and but for the unusual severity of the winter the directors are assured that a parcel of lead would ere this have been ready for market. Capt. William Johns, late of West Caradon and Trelawny Mines, a person of great experience, having been appointed to the management of an adjoining mine, the directors have taken the opportunity of securing his valuable services by appointing him manager of the mine. The mine is now unwatered to the bottom of the engine-shaft, and all the favourable reports as to the existing lodes and workings by the former owners appear to be verified. A 36-inch cylinder Cornish engine has been erected in the old engine-house, and is capable of answering all requirements of the mine for many years to come. A drawing engine has been put up to draw and crush. The crusher-has been at work some 14 days, and answers well. The dressing-floors are so far completed as to lead the directors henceforth tohope for satisfactory and regular returns. The shafts and levels have all been properly timbered and secured, and a whim and necessary drawing gear fixed.

The report of the agents (Capt. W. Johns and Mark Whitford) con-

sary drawing gear uxed.

The report of the agents (Capt. W. Johns and Mark Whitford) concluded by stating that by adhering to the mode of working they recommend
they firmly believe that when a deeper level is opened out the result will be a
zord and larger mine.

The report of the agents (Capt. W. Johns and Mark Whitford) concluded by stating that by adhering to the mode of working they recommend, they firmly believe that when a deeper level is opened out the result will be a good and lasting mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that although the company had been in possession of the mine for twelve months, the actual operations extended over a period of only nine months. Although delays had arisen in the completion of the labourers' cottages, as the company were about to take the matter into their own hands the work would soon be completed, when Cornish miners would be engaged. Although the directors had appointed Capt. Johns manager, it was not because they had any reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Mark Whitford, but Capt. Johns was a man of very great experience, and having been engaged as the manager of a neighbouring mine, the directors considered his experience would be of assistance in the development of the mine. As stated in the report, the directors had expected that some lead would have been returned before now, but owing to the severity of the winter they had been mable to carry on the surface operations, otherwise they would most certainly have had some lead for sale by this time. Indeed, when on the mine last week the crusher had been at work some few days, and some 6 or 7 tons of lead had been pretty well dressed. All he, in conclusion, could do was to congratulate the shareholders upon possessing a property which, so far as one could judge, required development only to make it highly remunerative. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. W. GUNDIX seconded the proposition, and stated that from a private conversation he had with Capt. Johns there could be no doubt that everything was understated. He (Mr. Gundry) said that, as far as seen, Penrhyn was one of the best mines in Wales. At the bottom, and, indeed, in every part, lead was found. The sett was traversed by many loides—some said as many as 20—that had not permanent return

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices yesterday,—Sir Robert Brisco, Bart, in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that the expediture on capital account had been 60%. The revenue account shows a loss of 95%. They urge the necessity of erecting a steam-engine in connection with the dressing apparatus, in order to ensure regular sales of ore throughout the year. The water power at certain seasons is altogether inadequate and uncertain; had this not been the case, and had it been possible to dress the ore obtained from the mine, the accounts now submitted would show a profit. The supply of water in the early part of the half-year was insufficient from continued drought, and during the last month from frost. The directors hope, at the approaching meeting, the necessary outlay will be sanctioned, which need not be large, to enable them to carry out this object. All work at the engine-shaft was stopped for the present about a month before the close of the half-year, on the recommendation of Mr. Taylor, in which recommendation the directors concur. It will be satisfactory to the proprietors, however, to be informed that immediately before the order to suspend operations was issued ore of good quality and increasing quantity was obtained in driving a level which had been recently commenced at the 20 below adit, from the engine-shaft, on the south lode. It became necessary to suspend operations in this direction temporarily, in consequence of the heavy cost attending the working of the engine; the ground having been proved, work can be resumed here at any time. It will be necessary to provide a snall steamengine at the Junction shaft shortly, which will be a great saving of manual labour. By its means the Junction shaft may be sunk to a much greater depth, and the water from the south lode, which will be a free when the driving on the course of the caure of the caure of the mine.

The report of Mr. John Taylor, jun. (Messrs, John Taylor and Sons),

important part of the mine.
The report of Mr. John Taylor, jun. (Messrs, John Taylor and Sons) The report of Mr. John Taylor, jun. (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons), stated that he was pleased to be able to give a much more satisfactory account of the condition of the mines, and of the manner in which the workings are being prosecuted, than was the case after his last visit, two months ago. Much energy has been displayed in driving forward the levels, with varied success. In some places ground has been proved of considerable value, or of great promise, and in others the vein has been found entirely unproductive, as must be the case in all mines of this character, if regular returns of ore are to be insured. The decision which you came to after the meeting at Carlisle, at which he was present, to abandon the attempt to send to market a larger quantity of ore than 100 tons per month, and for the time to discontinue working the large pumping-engine, has led to these good results, having set free a number of men, who were at once put to work in the levels in the western part of the mine upon the north and new lodes. By a continuation of the present system for a few months, the mine will be put fint thoroughly good working order; and should the veins during that time prove as productive as they have done for some time past, larger returns of ore may be hoped for with great regularity, month by month, excepting at periods of severe frost or drought. At the surface the late severe weather has greatly interfered with the preparation of the ore for market, and there is now a large quantity upon the dressing-floors.

The details of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,—Mr. Routh in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read. The CHAIRMAN, having referred to the leading features in the report, stated that last year's accounts showed a very considerable loss, but those for the year under consideration not only showed no loss, but a small amount to the credit of profit and loss. There was no port, stated that last year's accounts showed a very considerable loss, but those for the year under consideration not only showed no loss, but those for the year under consideration not only showed no loss, but those for the year under consideration not only showed no loss, but a small amount to the credit of profit and loss. There was no the content what it was the present occasion had the price of copper remained what it was the present occasion had the price of copper, there would have been 13,600%, now standing to the credit of profit and loss. The wharf at Adelaide had been completed, and was the profits arising from that source will also the credit of profit and loss. The wharf at Adelaide had been completed, and was the profits arising from that source will also do not clear agent on the other side the price of copper, there would have been 13,600%, now standing to the credit of profit and loss. The wharf at Adelaide had been completed, and was the profits arising from that source will also the profits arising from that source will also as one as the Burra Burra began to send down ore there would be a large saving effected, in addition to other advantages. The now works at Neweastle were flaished, and the first would have been lighted ere this had they received ores from the Burra; but the Peninsal ores were gradually increasing, which was a facture of Importance of the control of the was a standard of the profits of the would have been lighted ere this bad they received to be raising ore this month, and it was thought probable that within a few weeks they one out the mines upon a very largely increased. As to the copper marks, which would be raising or in very considerable quantities, in which case the supplies to this company would be very largely increased. As to the copper marks, which are the profits of the

that they had good credit on the other side of the water. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

forward, was an excellent one, and he would, therefore, without moving a formal resolution to that effect, suggest it be carried out.

The CHAIRMAN thought that if the next meeting were held on June 14 or 15 they would practically bring up the costs a month later, and at the same time would avoid interfering with the accounts.

It was manipulately received that the accounts.

the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. M'CALLAN seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the directors' remuneration was 60% a year, and the Chairman receiving 100% additional.

After some discussion the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Viney was re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which terminated the proceed-

EL CHICO SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's

offices, Coleman-street-buildings, on Wednesday,
Mr. W. C. VENNING in the chair.
Mr. YOUNGHUSBAND (the secretary) read the notice convening the
meeting, and the Chairman having declared the meeting duly consti-

meeting, and the Chairman having declared the meeting duly constituted, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The CHAIRMAN explained that they had called the shareholders together because they had reached a period when it became necessary to adopt some decided resolution. They would recollect that in the report of the directors in June last certain expectations were expressed, but they had not been borno out. Capt. Joseph Grose, jun., had been desired to report upon the El Chico property, and they had now a very full report from him. The questions put to him were very numerous, and were suggested by the great experience of their manager, Mr. John Darlington, who was present, and would be willing to afford them every information. Capt. Gross's report of the mines was so unfavourable that they were induced to call the shareholders together. The reduction works, however, were good, and they would have the opportunity of working a side lode recently discovered in the Laguna property, and situated near their haclenda, upon very favourable terms, to which he would presently allude. —The SECRETARY then read Mr. Grose's report.

Mr. LANGASTER presumed they must conclude, then, that the bonanza they had heard so much about was a myth? —The CHAIRMAN feared that was the case, but they thought there was a chance of doing good with the haclenda. The Maravilla Mine proposed to use their reduction works, and, as a beginning, to give them 100 cargas of ore a week. If they were only to have that quantity they could not make a shilling profit, but they hoped to have 300 cargas or even 600 cargas aper week, and, as they were to be paid §32 per monton of 10 cargas, they would have a fair profit. The haclenda was equal to the treatment of 600 cargas a week, and if the Maravilla would give them but 300 cargas a week twould yield 6000. a year profit.

In reply to enquiries, the Chairman stated that the capital pad up amounted to 85,6784, and that debentures for 20000, had been issued; and be thought bas

would get 50%, a week profit, or 3000%, a year; and 600 cargas a week would yield 6000%, a year profit.

In reply to enquiries, the Chairman stated that the capital paid up amounted to 38,679%, and that debentures for 2000% had been issued; and he thought that all they could now do was to endeavour to make something by working the hackenda. —It was then resolved to abandon the working of the San Juan de Rayas Mine for the present.

The Chairman then explained that the Laguna property was within a short distance of the El Chico haclenda, and that the Laguna property having reverted to Mr. J. R. Rule, in consequence of the Laguna Company having failed to honour his drafts upon them, he now offered that the El Chico should work the lode in the Laguna (a side shoot from the Great Arrevalo vein) on condition that they expended \$1000 (or 200%) to intersect it. In consideration of maxing this outlay the El Chico would enjoy 16 (out of the 24) barras, upon condition of giving one-third of any profit realised on those 16 barras until 6000% had been paid to the Laguna Company.

Mr. C. Rule having replied to some observations made by Mr. Lancaster, and answered the enquiries of Major Weiler and others as to the tenure of the haelenda, and the position of the Arevalo vein as presumed to be connected with the Laguna Mine, the resolution accepting the offer was agreed to, and the meeting separated, after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HARLECH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the directors of this company was held at the offices, Gresham House, London, on Wednesday,

Major JOCELYN in the chair.

Major JOCELYN in the chair.

The prospectus having been amended on a few minor particulars was adopted; the draft of the lease having been examined and approved by the sollector was also adopted. The Articles of Association being laid before the meeting, and the same authority staring they were perfectly legal and correct, or ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to cach director for examination. The consulting engineer of the company, Mr. deerge Henwood, was in attendance, and explained the plans and sections of the miles. A number of splendid specimens were exhibited. The mole of working proposed, and the prospects for the future of the property having been discussed, a most satisfactory meeting terminated.

EBERHARDTAND AURORA.—The White Pine Daily News of Jan. 21 referring to the mines on Treasury Hill (where the three properties, Eberhardt, North Aurora, and Ward Beecher, are situated), states that Eberhardt, North Aurora, and Ward Beecher, are situated), states that the superintendent, foremen, and working miners unite in saying that not only do the developments as carried on now bring to light better qualities, but they also show larger quantities of ore as depth is gained. At Ward Beecher there are five working shafts, which lead to four large chambers, the bottoms of which are all connected by one drift—in fact, this drift runs through the whole mine, connecting it with the North Aurora. This drift has now reached a length of 300 ft., and is still being pushed further; it is in excellent ore all the way. The cross-cut leading from the Ward Beecher to the North Aurora is 94 ft. long, and is now being carried on further to the eastward in good ore. The four chambers in the Beecher are of a very large size, but are now nearly filled up with ore, for which there is no room on the dumps, and which will be sent to the new mill as soon as the tramway is finished. Two new working shafts are now being sunk on the North Aurora. The first one southerly, about the centre of the claim, is about 24 ft down, and the other one 63 ft., in which they expect to strike the ore in a very short time. About 30 tons of ore are sent daily to the Oasis Mill, yielding an average of \$150 per ton by mill process. At Eberhardt there are already about 1500 tons waiting for transportation. At the International Mill (the new mill of the Eberhardt Company) everything works most satisfactorily. The wire-tramway is also progressing. works most satisfactorily. The wire-tramway is also progressing. All the heavy work is finished, and half the posts or stations are up, or ready to be put up. A very large force is employed to push the work as fast as possible.

work as fast as possible.

ARIZONA MINES.—The celebrated Vulture Mine, which is situated on the western, or California, side of Arizona, has been offered for sale in London. The mine has been opened to a vertical depth of about 260 ft, but the richest ore has been taken from the upper shaft, The Vulture has produced as rich gold ore as any mine in California, but the average yield, rich and poor, does not exceed 5t. or 6t. per ton. There is an excellent 40 stamp mill on the property, but the ore has to be hauled from the mine to the mill, protected by an escort of Government troops. The late Herman Ehrenberg, one of the best geologists on the Pacific slope, and a very conscientious man, considered the Vulture merely a deposit, and not a true fissure vein. Work was some time ago discontinued in the lower level, and in the opinion of many practical miners the vein would not hold out. Under these circumstances, capitalists should hesitate in investing in this property until they have had the ledge carefully examined by geologists of their own selection. With the example of the Moss lode before them, gold mines in this locality cannot be too carefully touched, and more especially when held at such high figures. A mining journal in the States takes the ground that the Vulture Mine can be made to pay with a 100-stamp mill, from which it may be inferred that its owners do not claim that it pays now. Whilst conceding the latter we question the former. May this be simply a pretence for offering the property for sale here? There are undoubtedly many cases in which 100 stamps may be made to pay where 40 stamps will not. What has been said about the Vulture will apply, only in

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logist would be the means of making known a very rich mining region. General Conde, when with mo at the Copper Mines, assured me that he had knowledge

logist would be the means of making known a very rich mining region. General Conde, when with me at the Copper Mines, assured me that he had knowledge of valuable sliver ore in the adjacent mountains."

With regard to the hostility of the Indians, the Burro mining section is comparatively free from their depredations at the present time—at least from the eastern, or Denver (Colorado) side. To parties travelling from the Pacific Coast through Apache Pass the route, in late years, has always been attended with more or less danger. By the Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver, and by stage therefrom to Ralston, the road has been unmolested for several months. A recent letter from the Hon. J. Francisco Chaves, Congressional Delegate from New Mexico, says that the Apache Indians are now peaceably disposed, and that they are coming in voluntarily, measures having been taken to place them on a reservation, and feed them. All that is needed now, therefore, is capital to develope these ledges into rich mines, by erecting substantial quartz mills on the Gidla river, and providing means of transportation thither. In the interim of the building of a railway or tramway, it seems to us that good road steamers might prove very effective. At least, a few thousand tons of ore hauled from the mines to the river, and crushed there, would be a practical proof of the wealth of the mines, that would put a stop to croaking on the part of unsuccessful capitalists.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

Camborne, Feb. 23.—A slight reaction has taken place in the Mine Share Market this week, owing to a fall of 2l. in the tin standard, and prices of all stock being generally lower. The principal dealings have been in Cook's All stock being generally lower. The principal dealings have been in Cook's All stock being generally lower. The principal dealings have been in Cook's All stock being generally lower. The principal dealings have been in Cook's All stock being generally lower. The principal dealings have been in Cook's All the Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); the South Frances, New Seton, and North Roskear. Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); the South Frances, New Seton, and North Roskear. Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); the improvement in the good work for tin; this will be of immedate benefit of the mine. Tincert, 48 to 48\(\frac{1}{2}\), quiet; the quarterly meeting is to be held to the mine. The control of the control of the control of the cook with the cook of t

Truro, Feb. 23.—There is a great demand for Wheal Jane, owing to an improvement in the 50 fm. level, very materially enhancing the value of the property; buyers 514., sellers 52. South Condurrow also in good demand, at about 5% buyers. North Crofty, Cook's Kitchen, Uny, and Carn Brea flatter.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The sale of ore yesterday, on the two months' working, will leave a profit of 500l. Sales will lucrease as well as dividends.

HINGSTON DOWN.—An important improvement has taken place in this mine, the lode in the 110 being worth full 30l. per fathom, and looking altogether exceedingly well. A splendid stone of ore, sent as a specimen, may be seen at the office.

this mine, the lode in the lib being worth full 30%, per fathom, and looking altogether exceedingly well. A splendld stone of ore, sent as a specimen, may be seen at the office.

TERRAS (Tin).—I have narrowly watched this concern from the commencement, but not from any sinister motive. Truth will always prevail at last, whether for or against a mine, and I am glad to find, both for the fortunate shareholders and the neighbourhood, that this is turning out so well. The sales of tin, coupled with improved prospects and good management, are the best and most reliable reports. I believe a more energetic man than Mr. Martien was never connected with any mine or works; I have heard he is without a parallel. I am glad he has such an able resident captain.—An OLD MINE AGENT.

PROVIDENCE.—Messrs. Higgs (Feb. 15) write—There is no change in these mines since the last quarterly report; only that the agents are disappointed in the produce of the from the 85 cross-cent to No. 4 Carbona, which does not come up to their calculation, but probably may in a short time. We do not calculate on an item continues of dividend at the next account meeting. The dividends for the last 22 years have varied from 1000, to 11,000% a year. The adit levels, and other deeper levels, have been subjected to dry-rot, and required a renewal of timber (Norway balk) every two or three years; we have been for some time substituting scanes of which the himber and dry granite archways, at an average cost of it. 10s. per fathom, and which will stand the test of ages, and materially assist in the permanency of the mines.

WEST EGAIR-LLE.—The branch in the 10 east is looking better, and increasing in size. The end is very wet, which is an indication of a good lode ahead. There is a decided change for the better in the cross-cut east of old workings. There is a tremendous stream of water coming from the end. The country has entirely changed its underlie from north to south, with nice branches of spar and lead, having allogether a very kindly appearance. No

another fode attogener. The 37 cross-cite is being pushed on with all speed. Other points of operation without change, and looking quite as well as when last reported on.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT MINE has recently been inspected by Captain G. R. Odgers, of Wheal Grenville, and Captain Foote, late of the Tamar Mines. The former states in his report that "the prospects look better now for finding the Herodsfoot lode than at any other time since I have known the mine;" and Capt Foote says that the appearances in the 100 cross-cut east are more congenial for lead than they have ever before been in any part of the mine.

BOTALLACK.—In the year 1870 seven and one-sixth miles of ground, 6 ft. high, were broken, yleiding 236,389 sacks of tinstuff; 34,2371. 17s. 11d. was carned; 29,5851. 3s. 3d. spent; leaving a profit of 46721. 17s. 8d.

The TERRAS (Tin) MINE is visited almost daily by persons who some to see for themselves, or by delegates to see for them. Every facility for inspecting the property and every information is afforded. All appear to depart satisfied that this will soon become a permanent dividend mine. Some extraordinary samples of tin have been forwarded to London, for the gratification of some large holders of shares. An active business has been doing in the shares, which are being fast absorbed by capitalists for investment, the mine having outlived the effects of calumy, envy, and mailee. A recent plan of the set, showing the lodes, &c., has been made, and will be forwarded to all the shareholders as soon as it can be properly lithographed.

EAST TERRAS (Tin) MINE attracts quite as much notice as the now favourite property Great Terras Mine, which it adjoins on the east, embracing the same lodes. A discovery of importance has been made, which will soon place the East Terras in quite as good a position with the public and in the market with its produce as its successful neighbour. Reports from Capt. James and Capt. Edwards appear in another column, and will be read with interest by parties engaged in or conv

FOREIGN MINES.

PACIFIC.—J. Brown, Feb. 2: Lander Hill Mine: The ground in the end in the 550 ft. level, north-west of engine-shaft, is very hard and spare for driving, and letting out a large quantity of water; the ground has the appearance of the slide or break in the 400 ft. level, but it does not appear to drain the 400 ft. level as yet. Since we have cut this hard ground the water has increased double, and our consumption of wood is not far from 100 cerds per month, We have now about 220 cords on hand, but as the consumption has increased it would be wise to buy a small quantity every month, to keep up the supply. I have stopped all operations, except the necessary hands to push on the 550 ft. level north, west

RHINE,—J. Garland, Feb. 21: Schmelzer: I had the pleasure a few days ago to advise you that we intersected the Schmelzer lode on the 13th inst., in the cross-cut going north-east from Henty's engine-shaft. We have driven till 6 it. into the lode, but have no footwall yet. The lode is strong, as well as large. On the hanging wall it yields a good deal of pure red blende. In the last foot of driving it has changed its character very materially; it is now composed almost entirely of a healthy looking quartz, with a little yellow copper ore, and lets out water freely. It is improving in appearance, and looks promising. The Schmelzer lode is about 9 fms. from the Toni lode, and seems to have a nearly parallel course. The rise in the back of the cross-cut is high enough for the old 14½ fm. level, and we have commenced driving on the hanging wall of the Toni lode, towards the point of the old men's workings which broke through a short time ago.—Marlenfreude: The winze in the addit level is being sunk by nine men, at 33 thalers per lachter. The ground is moderately fair.—Addel: In the addit level driving south-cast there is no change. The masons are in full work, building the loading for the balance-bob and traveller.

FORTUNA.—Feb. 15: Canada Incosa: In the 120, west of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is small and cuproductive; and in the same level east the lode is spills into several small branches, and is also without lead at present. The cross-cut at the 110, west of O'Shea's shaft, is very hard for driving. The lode in the 100 east contains spots of lead, but not enough to attach a value to. In the 100 west of Henty's shaft, the lode is very small, producing ½ ton per fm., and the ground wet and difficult to drive through. Good progress is being made in the 80 fm. level cross-cut, south of Henty's shaft. The lode in the 50, west of Sha Pedro, is large, strong, and kindly, yielding ½ ton per fm. There is no improvement to notice in the 90 fms. The lode in the 50, west of the last-named shaft, is now opening tribute groun RHINE.-J. Garland, Feb. 21: Schmelzer: I had the pleasure a few

2 tons per fathom; and in the same level east the lode is improving, and yields 11/4 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Carro's shaft, sinking below the 70, 11/4 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Carro's shaft, sinking below the 70, 11/4 ton for father hard for sinking. In Callejon's winze, under the 110, the lode has fallen off in value greatly, and it has become quite unproductive in Avivar's winze under the 110.—Los Salidos: The lode in the 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is a compact and promising one, yielding 2 tons per fm. The 90, west of this shaft, is opening valuable tribute ground, the lode being firm and regular, and producing 2 tons per fathom. In the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode has improved a little, and now yields \(\frac{3}{2} \) ton per fathom. The ground is very hard for driving through at the 110, east of Morris's engine-shaft, and the lode is small and poor. The 100, east of Cay's, continues to open valuable ore ground; the lode here is now yielding 2½ tons per fathom. The 90, east of San Pablos, is now approaching the point where the lode became poor in all the upper levels. The lode in the 25, east of Palgrave's, is compact and regular, and of a promising appearance, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In the 25 west the lode being small the men are put to cross-cut south to prove whether there is any more lode standing there.—Shafts and Winzes: Buenos Amigos engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is going down rather slowly in a lode worth \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton per fathom. Palgrave's engine-shaft, under the 25, is off the lode, and rather hard for sinking. In San Carlos shaft, under the 25, the ground is very hard, but good progress is being made. In Jurado's winze, under the 100, the lode is small, with spots of ore, but not enough to value. The tribute department yielded very well in the past month, and the stopes are moderatively productive at present. The surface works are going on regularly, and the machinery is in excellent working order. We estimate the raisings for February a

they productive at present. The surface works are going on regularly, and the machinery is in excellent working order. We estimate the raisings for February at 330 tons.

Linares.—Feb. 15: Pozo Ancho: In the 85 fm. level, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, the lode is disordered and poor. The ground is very hard for driving through in the 75 fm. level, west of Crosby's shaft, and the lode is unproductive. The lode in the 65 fathom level, driving west of San Francisco shaft, has fallen off a little since our last report, now yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode is small and poor in the end of the 55 fathom level, driving west of San Francisco shaft, the lode consists of calcareous spar and lead ore, giving 1 ton of the latter per fathom. There is no improvement in the 25 fm. level, driving east of San Francisco shaft. The San Francisco shaft, is liking below the 65 fm. level, will reach the depth required for the 75 fm. level by the end of this month. The lode in the No. 174 winze, staking below the 65 fm. level, will reach the depth required for the 75 fm. level by the end of this month. The lode in the No. 174 winze, staking below the 65 fm. level, will reach the 35 fm. level, driving east of Tarjor's engine-shaft, is still unproductive. The lode is compact and looking very kindly in the 45 fm. level, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, it produces I tun of lead ore per fathom.—I have a shaft, the produces I tun of lead ore per fathom. The end of this level, driving east of Addis's shaft, is hard and poor. The lode in the 32 fm. level, east of Addis's shaft, is phard and poor. The lode is large, consisting chiefly of decomposed of quartz and lead ore, tyields 34 ton per fathom. In the end driving west of Henty's shaft, and yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode has improved since last reported in the 45 fm. level, driving west of Henty's shaft, and yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The end of this level is hard, and the lode is unproductive. The unper part of the 32 fm. level, gossa

port, it gives 2% consof ore per fathom. In Gilez' winze, below the 32 fm, level, the lode is compact and solid, sooking very well, and yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—Feb. 15: In the 60, west of San Rafael shaft, the lode is large, presenting a good appearance, and yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode is small in the 50, west of San Martin shaft, and the ground hard for driving through. No change has occurred in the 50, east of La Magdalena shaft. In the 75, east of Laylor's engine-shaft, there is a large quartz lode, spotted with lead, and turning out ½ ton per fathom, but in the same level west the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 50, west of San Yago shaft, yields a little lead, but not enough to value. The 30, east of San Yago shaft, yields a little lead, but not enough to value. The 30, east of San Victor, contains a very regular lode, opening good tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom. At the 30, east of San Carlos, the lode is still small and unproductive. The lode has fallen off in value in the 20, east of Addis', within the last few days, but still yields 1 ton per fathom. In the same level, west of this shaft, the lode yields 1½ ton per fathom, and is well defined, while the ground is more favourable. At the 40, east of forby's engine-shaft, we are making fair progress in a regular lode, producing 3 tons per fathom. In the 50, east of this shaft, the lode is small and of no value. In the 40, west of Crosby's cross-cut, the lode has a very good appearance, yielding 1 ton per fathom, and we expect this level to open up some good tribute ground. The lode is the 20, east of Swaffled's shaft, contains stones of ore, but not enough to value, and in the western end of this level the lode yields 1 ton per fathom, and is gettling more regular.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Francisco shaft, sinking under the 50, there is no change to speak of. Fair progress is being made in Taylor's engine-shaft under the 75. The lode in Magdalena winze, under the 50, by yielding some good stones of ore

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

THE MINES OF THE BLACK COUNTRY .- Dr. HOLDEN, of Larne, in The MINES OF THE BLACK COUNTRY.—Dr. HOLDEN, of Larne, in an account of a visit to the mines of "the Black Country," South Belgium, and the Hartz Monatains, says—South Staffordshire well deserved the name of "the Black Country," as the vast number of coal mines and iron forges renders the district black above and below, while the night-glare of countless fires makes the gloom almost Plutonic. The coal field is surrounded by Permian and New Red Sandstone rocks, and rests unconformably on the Silvirian, which in some places is upheaved bearing the coal with it. The feature that distinguishes the coal lields of "the Black Country," from all others is that the seams run several together without any partings. Near Duiley there is thus found a cliff of coal, which exposes an out-crop of 40 ft. high for 109 yards. Another peculiarity the sudden faulting of the coal seams where they meet the Permian boundary, and are quite lost. Last summer a company was formed to seek them, by sinking through the Fernian, near West Bromwich; and already a permanant shafe has been sunk 40 ft., but there is no trace of coal yet. A successful issue is confidently expected. Basalt occurs in "the Black Country," in some places intruding and coverlying the coal visit and a valuable 12-ft. bed into a worthless earthy coke of 2 ft. At Bentley there is a small quarry of basalt, which might have

been transported from the Giant's Causeway, so perfectly columnar is its structure. It is quite an island, as coal is mined all underneath it. Dr. Holden, having described the varieties and modes of working the coal and iron mines, said he joined an exeursion of South Staffordshire mining engineers to the coal fields of Belgium, where the Government afforded them every facility for examining the mines between Mons and Llége. The great peculiarity of that district was the contortion and zig-zag folding of the coal seams, so that one acre yleids as much coal as five of horizontal bods. The enterprise and skill of the Belgian engineers deserved great praise. A novel sight to Englishmen was the crowd of women and girls who worked down the mines, all dressed in malo attire. They were very intelligent and active, and speaking only the Walloon dialect, and earning from 1½ to 2 francs per day. The largest ironworks in the world were near Liége, at Seraing; they occupied 181 acres, and were founded lifty years ago by an Englishman, Sir John Cockerlil. They made everything, from rails to locomotives and steamboats, and often executed extensive orders from England. Dr. Holden concludes by describing a ramble through the Hartz Mountains before the war fever broke out, and gives an interesting account of the lead mines, smelting-works, and the zinc process used there for de-silvering the galena.

Thanks for the great patronage obstowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their carnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the 'Compendium of British Mining,' commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Minors," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium of British Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to havest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to havest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to have so of the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Market very dull, and, in consequence of a fall in the most descriptions of tin mines are offered at lower rates. East Lovell, 30 to 31; South Condurrow, 5 to 5½; Great Wheal Vor, 5 to 5½; West Chiverton, 11 to 43; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Wheal Vor, 5 to 5½; West Chiverton, 12 van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Ville, 3½ to 4½; East Grenville, 3 to 3½; Taquaril, 32s. to 35s.; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Great Ville, 3½ to 4½; East Grenville, 3 to 3½; Taquaril, 32s. to 35s.; Bouth Frances, 31 to 32; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; West Chiverton, 40 to 42½; South Frances, 31 to 32; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; Great Ville, 3½ to 4½; Taquaril, 33s. to 35s.; Sweetland Treek, 4½ to 4½.

19; West Chiverton, 40 to 42½; South Frances, 31 to 32; Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; Grenville, 35½ to 4½; Taquaril, 33½, to 45½. Tankerville, 12½ to 13; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; Grenville, 35½ to 4½; Taquaril, 33½, to 55½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½.

TU-SDAY.—Market rather quiet. Grenville, South Frances, Van Consols, 24; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Taquaril, South Condurrow, West Chiverton, and Cook's Kitchen, flatter. Grenville, 4 to 4½; South Frances, 32 to 34; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; Taquaril, 32½, to 34s.; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; West Chiverton, 39 to 40; Cook's Kitchen, 19 to 21; East Grenville, 3 to 3½; Uny, 4½ to 4½; Prince of Wales, 30½, to 32½; Glay, Prince of Wales, 30½, to 32½; Glay, Prince of Wales, Perran Virgin, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, and Taquaril flatter; Great Retallack, South Herodsfoot, 10½, to 15½; South Frances, 32½ to 15½; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 13½; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 13½; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 13½; Taquaril, 23½, to 35; Dolcoath, 10½ to 13½; West Seton, 125 to 130; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Turus Spay.—There is little change in the tone of the market to-day, West Chiverton, shares opened flat, at 26½ sellers, but leave off 37½ buyers. South Condurrow shares are weaker. West Chiverton, 37½ to 39; South Condurrow, 5 to 5½; Great Retallack, 12½, 6d. to 17½, 6d.; South Frances, 32½ to 35; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; West Maria, 30½, to 32½, 50h Pedro, and West Maria flatter. Cook's Kitchen, west Chiverton, and Coarn Brea, first Maria, 30½, to 32½, 50h Pedro, and West Maria flatter. Cook's Kitchen, west Chiverton, and Coarn Brea, 52½ to 53; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 21; West Chiverton, 37½ to 39; Carn Brea, 52½ to 58; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 21; West Chiverton, 37½ to 30; Carn Brea, 52½ to 58; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 21; West Chiverton, 37½ to 30; Carn Brea, 52½ to 58; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 21; West Chiverton, 37½ to 30; Carn Brea, 52½ to 58; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 21; West Chiverton, 37½ to 30; Carn

A COMPENDIUM OF MINING BROKERS:
Their Original Position on their Arrival in London; their Progress, and
Defalcations; their Future, &c. With Photographs of each.

The Funze Bill Tin Mining Company (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

A deposit of 5s, per share to be paid on application. Further calls not to exceed 2s, 6d, per share at intervals of not less than six months.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. DIRECTORS.

To be chosen at the first general meeting of the shareholders, BANKERS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, TAVISTOCK, DEVON SOLICITORS-Messrs. LUXTON AND SON, Tavistock. AUDITOR-Mr. T. W. GREENFIELD, Accountant, Tavistock.

SECRETARIES-Messrs. EDWARD BETTELEY AND THOMAS HORSWILL, Horrabridge, Devon.

CFFICE .- THE ACCOUNT HOUSE ON THE MINE, HORRABRIDGE

PROSPECTUS.

This company will be formed (under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867) for the purpose of purchasing and re-working the Furze II iii Wood Mine, situate in the partishes of Walkhampton and Buckland Monachorum, in the county of Devon. The setts embrace several lodes partially explored at comparatively shallow depths, resulting in good discoveries and considerable returns of tin ores. But for the depression of the price of tin in 1868, and the necessity of more machinery for drawing and stamping, this mine would have necessity of more machinery for drawing and stamping, this mine would have necessity of more machinery for drawing and stamping, this mine would have the mine unwatered.

partatively saintow depices, testiming a good direction of this needs, and the necessity of more machinery for drawing and stamping, this mine would have now been yielding large profits.

The setts contain several well-defined lodes, on the backs of which extensive workings have been made by the ancients, but only three were partially developed in the last working when the late the lode, which has been laid open to a trilling extent in an extensive of the late working will give sood profits for stamping by water power.

In the 10 for the lode, which was intersected by a cross-cut from the main lode in the 20 fm level, and large quantities of thir returned. This level for the whole distance driven (40 fms.) was worth on an average £10 per fathom—price of driving, 35s, per fathom; but, owing to a communication with an old shaft of the ancients, the pitwork was found inadequate to contend with the extra surface water, consequently this level was suspended.

The tin discovered and left at this level was estimated at £2000. In the 30 fm level very little was done beyond intersecting the lode, which was a very good one-and will pay well on re-working.

No. I, North Lode,—The main operations of the late working were on this lode, and levels were extended at the depth of 20, 40, and 54 fms., producing tin throughout the different drivages, and the available reserves are estimated at £5000.

There are several shafts sunk in different parts of the setts, extensive levels

There are several shafts sunk in different parts of the setts, extensive levels driven, and the adit level cleared up. There have also been erected and laid out an account-house, smiths'-shop, burning-house, wheel pits, and thin floors, all of which has been done at an expenditure of at least £10,000, and being in good condition, are available for the immediate returns of the and speedy prosecution

condition, are available for the immediate to the mine.

The setts are about 600 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and are granted on lease for a term of 21 years, from June, 1870, by Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., at 1-20th dues for the first three years, and 1-18th the remainder, and from Messrs. Dunning and Hurlock, at 1-20th for tin and 1-18th copper.

At the time the Furze Hill Wood Mine was suspended tin ore was £46 per ton,

the mine unwatered.

The company will have many advantages, and such as are seldem offered, viz.:

1.—Three good productive lodes already laid open, from which profitable returns of tin can at once be made.

2.—Having the assistance of a large stream of water, sufficient to drive all necessary machinery, and lay open the mine to a great depth.

3.—The strata of the ground are very inexpensive to explore.

4.—The carriage of ores and materials will be very light, as the mine is only half a mile from the Horrabridge Railway Station.

5.—The adit level cleared for a considerable extent, and all surface water taken up.

A perusal of the reports accompanying the prospectus will further show that the company will have in their possession a most extensive and valuable pro-

A perusal of the reports accompanying the prospectus will further show that the company will have in their possession a most extensive and valuable property, only requiring efficient machinery to produce a certainty of dividends. The promoters have agreed to assign the leases, together with the plant of this valuable property, to the company in consideration of 6000 shares fully paid up, thus showing their entire faith in the undertaking. Seidom in the history of mining has such a favourable opportunity been offered to the investing public on such easy terms, as the estimate for putting this mine in a paying position does not exceed £300; and it is confidently believed that not more than 10s, per share will ever be called up.

A large number of shares have already been taken by persons resident in the neighbourhood of the mine, and applications will be received for the remainder. Priority will be given to the earliest applicants.

The Share List will be closed on the 25th of March, 1871.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s, per share, may be made to the West of England and South Wales District Bank, Tavistock; or to Messrs. BETTELEF and Honswill, Horrardridge, Devon, of whom prospectuses and forms of application, or other information, can be obtained. Plans and sections of the mine, and Articles of Association, may be seen at the office,

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—II. Francis, Feb. 23: The No. 2 adit level east is driving on the soft or flookan part of the lode, at 5L per fathom; the end is poor at present. The stopes on the north side of this level look well, and I am of opinion that the further north we take down the lode the better we shall find it. The price for stoping here is 4L per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 20 ewts. of lead ore per fathom is price, 3L per fathom. The lode in Rule's cross-cut, north from the deep adit level east, looks very kindly, and is driving at 6L 10s, per fathom. We intend sampling 10 tons of lead ore next week.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Feb. 23: We have not yet cut the lode in the baft. Driving by the side of the lode is continued in the different levels. The lode in the bottom levels look well on the walls, and promising for the next taking down. The stopes in bottom of the 99 west are looking well, and at present are worth 5 tons of one per fathom. There is no change to notice in the Bouth lode.

Bent are worth a tons of one per mander.

Bulle HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Feb. 18: The engine-shaft is now 10 fms, below the 66 fm, lo-el; at this point a level is to be commenced forthwith. In the 66 cross-cut, north of Letcher's shaft, a large gossan has just been intersected, but it does not seem to have heaved the course of branches of flooring ground more than 2 ft. Those floors continue tinny and wet, which no flooring the same at least 10 flooring the same than 2 ft.

ben interrected, but it does not seem to have heaved the course of stransmen or fourth ground in the bar in the productive just now as it has been. The 18, east of Polyear shaft, on the Wheal Betay look, is worst. The practical is the stope above the tild the productive is the stope above as it has been. The 18, east of Polyear shaft, on the Wheal Betay look, is worst. The practical was a strain of the practical that the productive is the practical with the practical productive the mine continue to yield the usual quantities of tinstuff.

BRONFLOTD—Thomas Kenp, Feb. 22: No. 1 Shaft, South Lode: The part of the lode which is being carried in the \$4, west of this shaft, is much the same as for some time past; 1 and yellular distribution of the practical with strings of lead ore.—No. 3 Shaft, South Lode: The part of the lode which is being carried in the \$4, west of this shaft, is much the same as for some time past; 1 and yellular odding about 20 evits. of ore per fashom. The stope under the 62, to the west of virgo. Is worth fully 2 tone of ore per cobing fashom. The stope under the 62, to the west of virgo. Is worth fully 2 tone of ore per cobing fashom. The stope under the 62, to the west of virgo. Is worth fully 2 tone of ore per cobing fashom. The stope under the 62, to the west of virgo. Is worth fully 2 tone fully 32 evers of ore per cubic fashom. The tribute pitch over the back of the 62, has within the last few days very much improved, and is now producing fully 32 evers of lead ore and mundic ground easy for progress. We have been obliged to take the company of the string of th

lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly quartz. In the 50 east, on No. 3, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and mundle, with occasional stones of ore.—North Engine-Shaft: The lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, and mundle. EAST DARREN.—Feb. 23: The lode in the 104, east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 to 5 ft. wide, not looking quite so well as it was, now yielding 15 owts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140 is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 92 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of a clay-slate and small branches of ore. The lode in the 80, on south part, is yielding from 10 to 12 ewts, per fathom. The ground in Skinner's shaft is favourable for sinking. In the new shaft below the 44 the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, and in good course for sinking. Cur stopes and pitches continue to yield their usual quantity of ore. EAST SETON.—Joseph Vivlan and Son, Henry Arthur, Feb. 23: Cartwright's Shaft: The ends and stopes are just the same value now as reported on last week. Basset's shaft is now 10 fms. below the 34; the lode is without change to notice. Flat-rod shaft is now down 8 fms, below the 34; the lode is without change to notice. Flat-rod shaft is now down 8 fms, below the 34; the lode is without change to motice. We continue our drivage north in the 34; east of this shaft, where the ground is easy for driving through, and a smart stream of water flowing from the end. Therefore, we are of opinion that there is another part of the lode in that direction.

EAST FERRAS.—J. H. James, Feb. 22: I am pleased to be able to say that

the ground is easy for driving through, and a smart scream or water nowing from the end. Therefore, we are of opinion that there is another part of the lode in that direction.

EAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, Feb. 22: I am pleased to be able to say that from the indications presented the elements of success are seemingly of an unsistakable character. In sinking trial pits on the stanniferous cleava we discovered a large lode running parallel with and riding it; this is a feature geologically of no small consideration, many of the richest and most extensive mines of the district owe their wealth to it, as the metalliferous deposits have always been found to increase in value as the elvan approaches or comes in contact with the lode. The course of both the lode and elvan is about 25° south of east, and dip to the north about 25° from the vertical line. An adit level can be driven on the course of this valuable lode, which will in a short drivage attain a depth of about 37 fathoms; this should be the principal point of operation, as from the indications presented the circumstances demonstrate that very considerable returns of it in will be realised at this point from both the lode and the elvan. The lode even to the surface is producing rich stones of tin. The average produce of the tinstone as broken is about 3 cwts. of black tin to the lost and the latest and the latest water.

average produce of the tinstone as broken is about 3 cwts. of black tin to the 100 sacks.

EAST WHEAL GRENYILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Feb. 18: The men are bushly engaged clearing out the 120 fm. level cross-cut north. The lode in the 95 cast is 18 in. wide, of quartz, with a little ore—a very promising lode; we have an increased quantity of water here; this we think will, probably, drain the upper levels; the indications of this lode are certainly such as we have generally found preceding a bunch of ore. The lode in the 85 cast is small. In the 75 cast we are pleased to say the lode is 3½ fc. wide, producing fully 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, with good tin, together worth fully 25t. per fathom—a fine-looking lode. The stopes above this level are worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the 65, west from the winze, the lode is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathor; this is perfectly dry, which leads us to think it is connected with the 75 fm. level end; if so, we believe we may calculate upon a good piece of ground. The stope cast from the winze is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathour.

in the 65, west from the winze, the look is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; this is perfectly dry, which leads us to think it is connected with the 75 fm. level end; if so, we believe we may calculate upon a good piece of ground. The stope east from the winze is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 22: The 136 fm. level cross-cut is driven north from the engine-shaft to fathoms; here we have net with soft ground north from the engine-shaft to fathom; here we have net with soft ground leads us to the fathom of the control of the contro

hopes of success. The stope in back of the deep adit level continues to produce fair quantities of copper ore. We hope soon to prepare another parcel for the market.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addems, Feb. 22: In cross-cutting east from the 145 fm. level north, we have passed through several branches of white iron and quartz, with a little lead ore, but we think the main part of the lode is not yet reached; the ground is very favourable for progress and congenial for mineral. The ground in the 130 north end is much improved for driving, but the lode is at present poor, composed principally of quartz, with occasional stones of lead ore. The lode in the 15 north end is very targe, more than the width of the end, 5 feet, chiefly quartz and white iron, with only small spots of lead in places. We have commenced driving the 100 south on west lode; there the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and lead ore, yielding of the latter ½ ton per fm., with every indication of an early improvement. The 100 north end has again become very productive, and will now yield ½ ton of lead ore per fathom; the ground here is much easier for driving. There are two ends driving from the cross-cut west at the \$4\$ south; the lode in the south end is 1½ feet wide, producting good saving work; the lode in the south end is 41t. wide, and will yield ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration in the 27 rise, north of Taylor's cross-cut. We have not cut any more lode in the eross-cut west at the 45, north from Orchard's air-shaft, but small branches of white iron are often met with as we advance. There is no alteration in any of the stopes. The tribute department is just the same as or some time past. GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, Geo. Rowe, Jun., Feb. 18; The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 35, has been a little stiffer during the patwers; nevertheless, our progress is satisfactory. We are inclined to think there is still an additional part of the lode standing to the south of the driving at the

in the 22 west is some made in alinking below the 32 by a full force of men. The load of lead and blende ores. In this, quartz, and carbonate of lime, with stones of lead and blende ores. In this, quartz, and carbonate of lime, with stones of lead and blende ores. In this, quartz, and carbonate of lime, with stones of the carbonate of the carbonate of lime, and the large and most congenial worth of one worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. Williams's stope, in bottom of the shaft being in regular order of sinking on a large and most congenial worth is being pulse being in regular order of sinking on a large and most wis being pulse on as fast as possible. The masons are making good progress in building the crusher-house.

BULWEN.—J. Davy Feb. 22: The lode in the main adit is fully 4 ft. with composed of killas, spar, gossan, and lead ore, producing of the latter fully it tone per fathom. The branch of fead is better in the bottom than in the top of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the per stanes. The producing of the carbonate of the latter fully it tones of the per stanes. The producing of the latter fully it tones force the driving of the end to six men, at 7, per fathom. The branch of fead is better in the bottom than in the top of the stanes of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the carbonate of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the carbonate of the latter fully it tones for the producing of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the latter fully it tone father and the latter of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the producing of the latter fully it tones of the latter fully it to the latter fully it to the latter of the latter fully it t

the 155, is regularly improving, now worth quite 150t, per fathom. In the 155 is both we are taking off the lode in the side, and find it 7tt, while, mixed well throughout with itead. It espect we shall peen out some good ground in this distribution with itead. It espect we shall peen out some good ground in this distribution with itead. It espect we shall peen out some good ground in this distribution with the lotter of the per fathom, and likely to improve as we descend. I am the width of the level, and mostly composed of blende, worth of a far from 6t. for 7th, per fathom. The sump in the 125 morth, shaking not far from 6t. for 7th, per fathom. The sump in the 125 morth, shaking not far from 6t. for 7th, per fathom, and likely to improve as we descend. I am unable to report anything new descender. I am unable to report on the fath of the circum the control of the shall be seen for two or three days, the men having a great plece of ground in the bottom of the leval to put in before any more can be done in the present end.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers. J. Harris, Feb. 23: The men in the ground of the care and the shall be seen for two or three days, the men having a great plece of ground in the bottom of the leval to put in before a ground in the bottom of the leval to put in before a ground in the bottom of the leval to put in before a ground in the bottom of the leval to put in before a ground in the bottom of the care and the shall be in the care and the shall be in a care and the shall be in the lode in the shall be in the lode in the shall be in the bottom of the deep add; but shall be in the bottom of the deep add; the shall be in the bottom of the deep add; the shall be in the bottom of the deep add; the shall be in the bottom of the deep add; the shall be in the bottom of the deep add; the shall be in a position to greatly intereas the returns, and I feel confident that in the shall be in a position to greatly intereas the returns, and I feel confident that in the shall be in a position to greatly in

congenial clay-slate; set again to four men, at 70s. per fathom, and the men to pay all cost.

HARLECH.—Edward Lloydd, Feb. 23: The mine looks well; the lead is rather improving, the vein solid and beautiful, with smooth even sides, and a strong flow of water from the forebreast.

HELVELLYN.—J. Muse, Feb. 21: In No. 1 level cast, in the cast and west vein, the rock and spar are more intermixed, and the quantity of water discharging increases, indicating some open ground in advance. In No. 2 level, in old vein, to the north-cast, in preparing for driving we have broken into a vugh, or lough hole, containing carbonate of lime, barytes, and some ore; this is on the south-cast side of the vein previously laid open, and the ribs of barytes in the vein are mixed with stones of lead ore. Water issues pretty freely from this working. The old vein in No. 3 level, going to the north-cast, is harder, and less easy to drive; the vein has a great underlie, and in shooting through the cheek at the bottom of the level a rib of white flint, unkindly for ore, has been cut through.

and less easy to drive; the vein has a great underlie, and in shooting through the cheek at the bottom of the level a rib of white filmt, unkindly for ore, has been cut through.

HinGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 22: The lode in Balley's shaft is 4½ feet wide, and promising, being composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and saving work for copper ores. In the sump-winze, sinking below the 140 west, the lode is 4 ft., wide, and produces a little tim and copper ores. In the 110 fm, level west the lode is further improved, the leading part thereof being composed of capel, prian, rieh gossan, nundle, and black and grey ore, worth fully 30 ft., per fathom, and is looking exceedingly well. In the 100 west the drivage is by the side of the lode, and fair progress is being made. In the deep adit level south the ground is a little easier for progress.

— James Richards, Feb. 22: The lode in the 110 west is looking exceedingly well, worth full 30 ft. per fathom. Splendid specimens by train.

KING.—W. Knott, Feb. 22: We have cleared and secured the adit level east of King's shaft to Coombe Valley shaft; at this shaft we find a large pile of attle in the cross-cut and plat, which is pooling back the water in the level on the course of the lode. The men are now engaged in putting in footway in Coombe Valley shaft, which will be completed in a day or two, when we shall clear the attle above alluded to, and I hope to be enabled to go on to the eastern end of the level driven on the course of the lode.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—Feb. 22: Setting Report: The 20 to drive east of Wilson's engine-shaft, by four men, at 22. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 61, per fathom. The 120 to drive west of Wilson's engine-shaft, by four men, at 22. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth 41. 10s. per fm; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 42. 15s. per fm. The stopes in back of this level by three men, at 11. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, and poor. The 10, east of Kendall's flat-rod shaft, by three men, at 11. 5s. per fm

II. 10s. per fm.; the lode is is in. who, worth it, its, per im. In the strong partment we have inlow one working at about 10s, in II. at the present price of tin.

LLYWERNOG.—J. Davis, Feb. 22: There is no material change in any of the underground operations since my last, and each end and bargain is yielding its then reported value in lead ore. We are drawing, crushing, and dressing with regularity now, and as fast as we can.

LLWYN TEIFY.—Absalom Francis, Feb. 21: We are proceeding satisfactorily with the clearing and laying rails in the 50 fm. level. The stope over the 50 fm. level. west of winze, is 4 ft. wide, rich lead ore throughout.

MARKE VALLEY.—John Truscott, Feb. 29: Marke's Lode: The 136 east is yielding 1 ton per fathom. The 136 west is yielding 2 tons per fm. The 100 west is yielding 1 ton per fathom.—Rosedown Lode: The 70 west is poor. The 60 west is yielding 1 ton per fm. The 50 west is yielding 2 tons per fm. The 40 west is yielding 1 ton per fathom. NANTY MOCIL—Absalom Francis, Feb. 21: The wheel, together with the drawing machine and pumping apparatus, is now complete, and ready to work. We shall, therefore, now proceed with the shiring of the engine-shaft.

NEW BELDON.—J. Barron, Feb. 20: In the 25, going east at Roadon, the ground continues hard for driving, with several strings at the forebreast, and beds dipping to the east. The progress in the south cross-cut has been slower than in the week previous, owing to the bed of coal having been exceedingly hard, and the men have had to hisat it out with shots. The sill at the roof is rising to the south quicker than usual, and as well it is rising to the east; content change to notice. The Old Shildon veln, in the Beldon adit level, content of the change to notice.

than in the week previous, owing to the bed of coal having been exceedingly hard, and the men have had to biast it out with shots. The sill at the roof is rising to the south quicker than usual, and as well it is rising to the east; no other change to notice. The Old Shildon voin, in the Beldon adit level, continues about the same as in last report; the only change is at the top part of the forebreast; the ground is somewhat easter for driving.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, A. Kent, Feb. 21: We find the 100 cross-cut to be somewhat abating, but the ground is still hard and troublesome for driving. We have made no further discovery of lode in this direction. We have no change to report in the north lode since last week, as we have not taken down any lode for some days past.

NEW DALE.—R. Niness, Feb. 21: Since Thursday last we have got the water out of the 75 cross-cut, also the winze below the 75; I have driven about 2 ft. of ground, which from appearance is overything that can be desired for ore. The ground in the rise in back of the 44, on Johnson's lode, but without the lead. We have sunk 6 ft. in the metal winze, and find the vein still very much disordered; there must be some extraordinary cause to produce such an effect upon such a strong yeln, which is now about 7 ft., wide, composed of spar, chert, whey, flookan, and stones of lead and blende, which at this time is not regular, and it puzzles me very much to account for this great change. I estimate that it yielded for the 6 ft, about 2 tons of lead, and about the same quantity of blende. We have sunk of Johnson's about 7 ft. of ground to see what is below it before setting it on tribute.—Holly Bank: We have driven about 7 ft. of ground, and have passed through some small velia of spar, but there is no alteration in the character of the ground. NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michel, Feb. 22: I received your favour of the 18th on Monday last, the same day that Capt. Tonkin made his visit to the mine. I dare say he will, if the bas not already done so, give you his repo

operations. There is a large amount of tinstuff laid open, which can be taken away 30 fms. deep without water charge.—Nicholson's Shaft: The lode is again taken down in the 20, west of the above shaft, but I do not see it has improved taken down in the 20, west of the above shaft. but I do not see it has improved since the previous taking down. The ground in the cross-cut is without change since the previous taking down. The ground in the cross-cut is without change since the previous taking down. The ground in the cross-cut is without change is at a loss to comprehend the reason why the lodes are not more productive. It sat a loss to comprehend the reason why the lodes are not more productive. It is a loss to comprehend the reason why the lodes are not more productive. It have invented a plan to do so, which will show us if a productive lode does exist within the limits of the drill or borer, and will save the expense of driving, should we not meet with a lode in the hole that will warrant our doing so. This work we can accomplish in a month from this time.

NEW VICTORIA (Ashburton).—M. Bawden, W. George, jun., Feb. 20: There is no change in the 86 east; it continues to yield mundle, mixed with copperore. In the winze (No. 2) in the bottom of this level the lode is improved. In the north cross-cut in the 96 we expect to get under winze No. 1 from the 86 by Saturday next. The driving has aftready drained the winze of water. The cross-cut south to south lode is being driven with all speed. The three-compartment juger is on the mine, and will be fixed and set to work as soon as possible.

NEW WIHAAL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, Feb. 23: The engine-shaft is sumk to the 40, and the men are engaged in breaking down the lode. The north and south parts are each about 2 ft. wide. The lode is undergoing the change we have expected. The true regalarly diffused through the lode, and the lode contains more oxide of from. In the stuff sent un yesterday and to-day from the shaft some good tinstuff is found, and we expect further im

winze under the 30 west the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth about 6t. per fathom. In the 30 east dree is no change to report. We intend the shaftmen to cut plat at the 40 east of shaft, which will enable us to drive this level east, and sink the shaft at the same time.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, Feb. 22: The Lode: The lode in the adit level, driving west, is 3ft, wide, producing saving work.—Copper Lode: The lode in the adit level, driving west, is yielding some good copper ore.

NORTH CROFTY.—J Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Feb. 23: In the 208, west of Petherick's shaft, we are at present cutting through the tin part of the lode: we have aiready cut through 4ft, but have not reached the south wall, thus far it is moderate work for tin. The tribute pitches under the 183, east of Prard's shaft, entitues worth 23l, per fathom. The cross-cut just under this pitch in the 196 will soon intersect this lode. The cross-cut in the 196, from Prard's shaft, will also reach it in a short time. We shall get a detailed report of the entire workings for the account meeting on Tuesday next.

NORTH DOWNS.—James Williams, Feb. 21: The sump-winze to sink below whe 70, by six men, the month, at 16l, per fathom; lode worth for the length, 10ft, 20l, per fathom. Stope west of sump-winze, to nine men, the month, at 3l, per fathom; lode very wet, producing a little ore, but not to value. The 60 west of cross-cut, on the north lode, to six men, the month, at 6l, use for fathom. We have broken some good ore from this point the past week, but at this time we have a slide in the end, which has disordered the lode for the present. In continuing the driving of the cross-cut south from the north lode, I am glad to inform you that we have intersected what we consider to be the main part of the lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, looking very promising, and worth for copper ore 6l, per fathom. This lode being in close proximity to the clevan course an improvement may shortly be expected. We have commenced to open on its course cast towards Kin

ouse, &c. NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkin, Feb. 22 : No change is taken place throughout this mine calling for remark since the report pre-

NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkin, Feb. 22: No change has taken place throughout this mine calling for remark since the report presented at the meeting.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—F. Phillips, Feb. 22: New Shaft: The ground continues the same as hast reported, and as we are sinking on the cross-course there is no change to notice in the bale.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Wm. Tregs, James Thomas, Feb. 18: Sump: The water continues very quick, and until this falls off we cannot proceed very rapidly with the shrking. The ground is favourable, and if the present moderate weather continues we shall soon be enabled to make good progress. In the 140 west end the lode is worth 10t, per fathom. The pitch in the back of this level produces 10 ewts, of back this per cubic fathon; lode 10ft, wide. In the 130 south there is nothing of importance inter-ceeted since last report. The lode in the rise in the 120 morth is worth 10t, per fathom. In the cross-cut north at the 100 cast, we believe, from the indications, the lode to be near. The ground is still favourable for driving. The rise in the 55 south has been communicated with the 47, giving the means of efficiently ventilating the cross-cut lodes.—Street: The lode in the 47, cast of cross-cut is worth 15t, per fathom. In the 47, west of cross-course, the lode is worth 5t, per fathom. In the 120, west of cross-course, the lode is worth 5t, per fathom. In the 120, west of cross-course, the lode is worth 5t, per fathom. In the 120, west of cross-course, the lode is worth 5t, per fathom; in the 50 east 13t, per fathom; in the 50 east 13t, per fathom; in the 50 east 13t, per fathom; in the 50 east 12t, per fathom; in the 50 east 13t, per fathom; in the 50 east 12t, per fathom; The lode in the 80 west 15t, per fathom; In the 60 east 13t, per fathom in the 60 west 20t, per fathom; in the 50 east 12t, per fathom, The lode in the 80 west 15t, per fathom; In the 60 east 13t, per fathom in the 60 east 20t, per fathom. Probe 15thom in the 60 east 13t, per fathom in the 60 east 20t, per fathom. Pr

130 fm. level cross-cut is driven north 12 fms. 4t.; the ground is better for progress, but as yet we have not met with the lode. Our machinery is working very well.

PERKINS BEACH.—Edw. Davies, Feb. 22: In the 20 fm. level we have this morning met with one of the pump-sump joints coming from the south through the footwall, which has ever proved a feeder to the pump-sump ores, and here it has yielded ore good in character in congenial rock, showing that we have aiready entered ore-bearing ground, although the run of pump-sump ore would be some fathoms ahead of us. This breast has become very wet.—Pump Sump: Reporting on the 9th inst. I remarked that there was every appearance of the ore shortly being as abundant as ever, which was verified on the 16th, by our reaching a capital pipe with solid ore 14 in. wide, besides loose lumps filling up the open tender ground. On this pipe we are rising east, and theore is fully as good as reported. We are preparing to sink on it, and prove it in depth, as my belief is that it will continue to increase in length and value. West of this pipe we have now a leader of steel ore varying from 3 to 5 in. in width, in hard ground.—Walker's Ven: In the winze a great influx of water entered, but it is now abating. Pipes are ordered to syphon it into the 29 fm. level. To-day we sample 25 tons for sale next Tursday.

PLYNLIMMON.—John Paull, Feb. 23: Since repairing the breakage of the sweep-rod and connection to the pumping-wheel erank the water has not been drained to the 12. There is, therefore, no change in the end of that level, nor in the stopes in the back thereof, to notice since last report. We are preparing to drop a column of 13-in. pumps to the 12 immediately, and a new 12-in. work-will be forked out in two or three days afterways, and the drawing and drexsing to the new or three days afterways, and the drawing and drexsing for then go on with all the speed possible. The two stopes over the addit level is somewhat disordered, but turns out good stones of lead ore, and of the

care south there is no change. In the 65 cast the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of caple, quartz, and peach, with occasional stones of copper ore and malicable copper intermixed. In the winze in the 65 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In the 55 cross-cut north the ground is hard and spare for progress. The stope in the back of the 77 cast is worth 6l. per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 65 cast are worth, on an average, 10l. per fathom. Two stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 8l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 8l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 5c cast is worth 8l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 45 cast is worth 8l. per fm. — J. and W. Gifford, Feb. 23: Copper Department: There is no change in any part.—Sliver Department: We are busily engaged cutting down the shaft and securing it, and erecting horse-whim, which we hope to have completed by Tuesday next.

set to eight men, at 21.10s. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of the 25, is worth 10t, per fathom; set to six men, at 31.10s. per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope, in back of the 25, is worth 7t. per fathom; set to three men, at

is worth lot, per satural 3.3 stope, in back of the 25, is worth 7t, per satural, 3.5 stope, in back of the 25, is worth 7t, per satural, 5.5 per fathom.

EDMOOR.—F. Bennetts, Feb. 23: No change to notice in the lode in the EDMOOR.—F. Bennetts, Feb. 23: No change to notice in the lode in the rise and stopes above the 25 fm, level are of m, level west. The lode in the rise and stopes above the 25 fm, level are of the log 25 cast is a little easier.

In level west. The lode in the rise and stopes above the 25 fm, level are of its same value as last reported.

REFPERRY—R. Reynolds, Feb. 22: The ground in the 25 east is a little easier it driving, but the lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported. No de taken down in the rise for the week; expect to do so to-morrow right. In secross-cut south in this level we have intersected a branch about 6 in, wide, mposed of peach, quartz, and mundle, with traces of copper, but not enough o value. There is a large stream of water coming out of the end, and we besee the main lode is still before us. The stope in the bottom of the 15, east of laft, is about 20 in, wide, producing some good work for tin. RHYDTALOG.—James Dunkin, Feb. 22: We are making good progress in mking the engine-shaft, but we are not yet through the slide. In the 15 fm, vel driving west the horse of killas, referred to in my letter of last week, has come smaller, and the lode is again improving, being mixed with sliver-lead to throughout, of which it will yield 12 cwts. per fathom. We are getting on ry well in opening the shaft on new lode, and shall soon get down some fathers.

opening the shaft on new lode, and shall soon get down some fa-en the bottom is reached I shall be able to give the value of the lode

ons, When the bottom is reached i snail be able to give the value of this point.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—Thomas Parkyn, Feb. 22: The masons have made good agress in building the engine-house this week, the weather being fine, and in ew days the house will be up. I have had all the ground taken out for the essing-floors, and shall commence fixing buddles, &c., for dressing the tin, in. I have put the labourers to take out ground for the pool, so that you may ve a full supply of water for all dressing purposes and for the engine as well. SOUTH BWADRAIN.—Absalom Francis, Feb. 21: The lode in the deep adit tis 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and lead ore, and letting out a great quanty of water.

have a full supply of water for all dressing purposes and for the engine as well. Now fine weather is coming in we shall make rapid progress.

SOUTH BWADRAIN.—Absalom Francis, Feb. 21: The lode in the deep adite tast is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and lead ore, and letting out a great quantity of water.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Wm. Rich, James Knotwell, Feb. 23: The 130 end east yields good stones of copper ore; the lode has a promising appearance, and is letting out a good deal of water. We are cross-cutting north through the lode in the 130: we have cut into it 14 ft., but not yet through it; the lode the whole of the width mentioned yields a little tin. The men in bottom of the 120, east of engine-shaft, are at present engaged sinking a winze. We hope to communicate with the 130 in about a week from this time, when we shall be able to break tinstone of better quality. The 150, west of engine-shaft, is a large, kindiy lode, but being very wet the progress is slow.

SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, Feb. 20: In the 45 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, we have intersected the north lode, and driven west on its course of the 1st ft. wide, a very promising looking lode, composed of quartz, coated with mundle, and spotted with copper ore; the north part of the lode contains peach and mundle, and will unite with the south part in about 2 fms. further driving, when we expect an improvement for copper. Good progress is being made in driving the 45 fm. level south of the shaft, to intersect the south bars further driving, when we expect an improvement for copper. Good progress is being made in driving the 45 fm. level south of the shaft, to intersect the south loads. In the past month we have driven the cross-cut 6½ fms., and the ground is still favourable for progress.

SOUTH HEROUSFOOT.—W. Goldsworthy, Feb. 23: Since my report of the 16th inst. no change has taken place in either of the ends to call for any remark, SOUTH MERLLYN.—Vickers' Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level, south from this shaft, is now 2 ft. wide, comp

for silver-lead ore. There is no change of importance in the tribute department. Good progress is being made in the several bargains. The machinery works admirably.

TANKERVILLE,—Arthur Waters, Feb. 23: The 102 fm. level, cast and west of Watson's, is without change since my report which was read at the last board meeting. We have this week commenced sinking Watson's shaft below the 102, having set to hime men to sink 11 fms. certain, 12 ft, long by 8 ft, wide, for the sum of 300L; the lode in the present bottom being as rich as at any previous period. We have also set the 102 to sk men to drive to hole to the level from Brown's sbaft, at 17L per fathom. All other points going on as usual. We shall sell 75 tons of ore to-morrow, and calculate sampling 75 tons on Taesday next.

TERRAS (Tin).—Martin Rickard, Feb. 22: The stope in back of the 20, on Edward's lode, continues to yield excellent tinstuff. The 10, both east and west, at Western shaft, are suspended for the present, and the men are drafted to the rise in back of deep level. Our object for this is to press forward the communication to our surface works, and which will be accomplished in about eight or ten days from the present time. The deep level is now being driven on the course of the large clvan; it produces a fair percentage for tin, and when properly laid open will afford an almost unlimited quantity of tinstuff, at comparatively little cost. The site for the new engine-shaft is sel-tect, and will shortly be commenced, as also the additional stamping machinery, together with the apparatus and appliances for the further accommodation of the largely increased reduction of tinstuff as contemplated, and which is now in course of being carried out. It is proper to remind the sharcholders that a large amount of work is being done, the particular benefit of which has not yet been felt, nor will it for some time to come, although it will eventually be of the umost consequence in the future history of the mine. Our capabilities and prospects are such as to

report; throughout the hard capel there are laces of read, stocked, page a page a very promising lode.

VAUGHAN.—Feb. 21: In the deep adit level east the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide; the part carried is composed of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, intermixed with spar and spots of sulphur, unproductive. In the cross-cut south of deep adit we have intersected the lode, and cut into the same about 6 ft., but have not yet reached the south footwall; the lode is composed of clay-slate and spar, unproductive. In the deep adit level cast, at Fronfeirig, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, carrying two good walls, composed of clay-slate and a little gossan, ground easy for driving.

spar, unproductive. In the deep adit level cast, at Fronfeirig, the lode is about 1t. wide, carrying two good walls, composed of clay-slate and a little gossan, ground easy for driving.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—II. Horswill, Feb. 21: There is no alteration in the character of the ground in the south cross-cut, it continues congonial for mineral. The lode in Metherill's level, west of Sercen shaft, is again improved, now worth 25t, per fathom. In the bottom of the level we have just intersected the prian lode, and what influence this may have I cannot with certainty predict, but seeing the peach lode has gradually improved, I think we shall have at this point a large deposit of ore. In the stope west of new shaft, the lode for the last two or three days has not been quite so productive, now worth 40t. per fathom. I am of opinion, however, that this slight failing off is only temporary, as gossan is again coming in on the north side, and producing beautiful specimens of ore in it. The mine is looking well, and everything promising for good samplings.

— H. Horswill, Feb. 22: Since writing my report yesterday, I am pleased to say the adit end is again improved, composed of spleudid gossan and ore, as fine a looking lode as can be seen.

— G. Rowe, Feb. 22: Tin Department: During the week the shaftmen have been taking down a piece of ground on the north side of the lode, preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft to a deeper level, which will be pushed on without delay, as the richest part of the lode appears to be going down in the bottom of the mine, were we find rich stones of tin, and the lode increasing in size, which is a very important feature in the future development of the mine. The lode in the stopes west from engine-shaft is showing a promising appearance, with good thistone for the stamps, which are all in active operation in preparing a batteh of tin for market.

back of the 65 cast are worth, on an average, 10t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 55 cast is worth 8t, per fathom securing it, and erecting horse-whim, which we hope to have completed by Tuesday pext.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, Feb. 22: The ground in the cross-cut driving south in the 57, from Harris's engine-shaft, is spare for progress, it being a mixture of spar and capel, spotted with copper ore; we think is sort of grand will continue for a few fathoms further before entering the beast if the 35 on the 19th per fathom further before entering the beast if the 35 on the course of the lode. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the men are carning fair wages in their respective pitches,—Silver in the 19th of the 19th per fathom. The wince shiring below this level, west of cross-course, the lode is a not an examined and the men are carning fair wages in their respective pitches,—Silver in the 19th per capture in the 19th per fathom. The wince shiring below this level, west of cross-course, the lode is still under the shaft sinking below the 19th per fathom. The wince shiring below this level, west of cross-course, the lode is the shaft sinking below the 19th per fathom. The wince shiring below this level, west of cross-course, the lode in the rise is a similar one in the odd mine the part of the lode in the rise is a similar one in the odd mine, before it is not much charge to not call saliver ore of moderate quality.

REDMOOR.—F. Ben

WEST SIGMAR LUE.—B. Harvey, Feb. 22: There is no change in the crossrel cast of the own workings closed juke a wide. We have not taken from any
will advise you. The ground in the 27 cross-cut south is composed of spar any
side of copper and lead ore, and highly to two side the south block, which looks
west of the proper and lead ore, and highly to two side the south block, which looks
west of the proper side of the proper. It will see ford the south block, which looks
west of the proper side of the proper. It will see ford the provide in the south
west of disks. The proper side of the proper side of the provide side side of the provide side side of the pro

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Messrs, Powell, Dixon, and Co.:—A fair amount of business has been transacted in West Chiverton, Van Consols, South Condurrow, Sweetland Creek, and a few other mines. At the meeting of South Condurrow, on Thursday, a dividend of &s. per share was declared. The immediate prospects for tin mines is not quite so reassuring, a further fail in the standard being anticipated. The feature of the week has been a serious fail in West Chivernov and Taquaril, shares. The former have receded fully 10t, per share withing about a month. The present rate of dividends (8t, per annum) is equal to 20 per cent, on 40t. There are always plenty of "croakers," ready to make any temporary failing off (hower unforescen or easily explained) the handle for what is technically known as a "banging" operation. As there are two sides to every question, so there are two ways of reading a mining report, and the one just received from Taquaril has been very severely handled by the aforesaid "croakers." We, as upholders of mining, prefer to read things in their fair light. Of course, we do not assume that the individuals who have been so eagerly advocating sales have reasons of their own for so doing, but we would remark that "history repeats itself," which reminds us that Don Pedro shares fell from 3 prem. to about % prem. once on a time, that they very shortly after stood at 4 prem., or higher, and they have paid in dividends 160,000s,, on a capital of \$5,000.

Speaking of Don Pedro leads to the further remark that the "veln stuff" taken out from this mine was never equal to that returned from Taquaril for the month of December last, it being at the rate of over 30 oss. of gold per ton. We content ourselves with suggesting the following queries, leaving those more immediately concerned to form their own opinions. Are the reports upon which the company was brought out altogether false, and were they written to detected? W. T. S. Teloar, in his reports for the first half of January, distinctly refers to the improvement in yleid, as compare

residing in the vicinity of the mine, and who bought at the highest price, worth something?—EBERHARDT: Satisfactory progress is being made at these mines, each of which is yielding large quantities of ore, ready to be stamped by the new mill.—PRINCE OF WALES have declined to about 30s. The meeting is called for the 2d of March.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence—Collieries in North Durham, their Workings and Machinery, No. X.; Ironworks of Yorkshire—Sir John Brown and Co.'s Armour-Plates, &c.; New Colliery Steam-Pump (Hayward Tyler and Co.); Inaccurate Mining Plans (W. Lintern); Industrial and Technical Education (J. Mill); Lead Mining in Shropshire; Solstad Copper Mines, Sweden (J. Sprague); Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company; New Zealand Quartz Crushing and Gold Mining Company—"Our National Resources" (W. Hoyle)—Laxton's "Builders' Price Book"—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Monthly Summary of Mining in Austra a Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matters, &c.

GREAT WHEAL VOR has sold 20 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lbs, of tin for the month, realising 16261. 15s. 5d., which under the circumstances of the late accident must be considered very satisfactory. Good progress is being made in clearing Ivey's shaft, and so far as yet ascertained no particular damage has been done to the pitwork. The agents are still of an opinion, unless any unforseen occurrence takes place, that the shaft will be freed from debris and the water forked to the bottom within the period first estimated. The 60-in. engine at Edwards's shaft holds the eastern water back, so that the operations in the western part of the mine are carried on without interruption. The lode in Edwards's shaft continues to hold down strong and well defined, worth 1001, per fathom. The lode and branches, 6 ft. wide, in the winze 10 fms. east of it, also continue to open out well, worth 801, per fathom. A favourable change has taken place in the ground in the 152 fm. level cross-cut, south-west of the great cross-course. Should the lode be cut productive at this point it will have a most important bearing upon the future prospects of the mine. VAN.—Within the past few days this mine has been inspected by GREAT WHEAL VOR has sold 20 tons 2 cwts, 3 qrs, 25 lbs, of tin for

VAN.—Within the past few days this mine has been inspected by Capt, John Kitto on behalf of a large body of shareholders. Capt, Kitto says that he is free to confess that he was never so much pleased with an inspection in all his life. Capt. Kitto has seen many mines, but never in all his experience saw anything approaching this. He quite expected to see a good show of ore in the lode, but nothing like it really is, and it appears to him that it is not a question as to how much ore can be broken in a month, for any quantity can be broken. ROMAN GRAVELS.—This mine has just sampled 100 tons of lead

ROMAN GRAVELS.—This mine has just sampled 100 tons of lead.
The property has considerably improved during the past few days.
TAQUARIL.—The advices received by the last mail confirmed that which was stated in last week's Journal, that for the latter part of which was stated in last week's Journal, that for the latter part of December the returns of gold were equal to 300 citavas per day. The vein-stuff yielded the exceptionally high average of 30 czs. per too, corroborating the opinion expressed by Captain Treloar that "Taquaril will prove to be the richest gold mine in Brazil." The low yield of what is known as "crushed matter" should not be mistaken for the ordinary produce of the mine, it being the usual practice in all mines, and especially those yielding auriferous ore, to reduce in the first internee the poorest quality of the stuff in order. duce, in the first instance, the poorest quality of the stuff in order to fill the stamp-beds. In addition to this, at the date of the last advices the bottom of the mine had not been sufficiently drained to enable the miners to reach the "rich shoots of ore" so often referred to in previous reports,

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—We notice that this company deared another dividend of 4s, per share, free of income tax. This is the thir vidend they have paid since the company was started in the spring of last year The steamers Russia and Batavia have brought fifteen silver bars, blued at 3400L, from the South Aurora Silver Mine, White Pine, Nevada.

CHAIR OF GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH .- WE understand that the Home Secretary has intimated to Dr. Lyon Playfair, member for the University, that he will submit Mr. Archibald Geikie's name to the Queen as the first Professor of the new Chair of Geology. This has been done at the express recommendation of Sir Roderick Murchison, who, as aiready an nounced, gave the sum of 6000t. to found the Chair. Mr. Geikle is director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, an office which will enable him to act effectively in the faculty of Applied Science, which it is to be hoped will form before long a prominent feature in our University tuition.—Scotsman,

M. R. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, for many years the well-known correspondent of the Mining Journal, author of "Four Lectures on Geology and Mining," "Cornish Mining Photographs," "The Great Mine Conference," various essays and papers on Mining in England, Scotland, Waies, Ireland, India, &c., as well as other popular works on kindred subjects, discoverer of the celebrated Subhathoe Silver, Blende, and Lead Mine, in the Himalaya Mountains, India, having recovered from his late liness contracted during his Indian explorations, OFFERS his SERVICES to NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN having MINEKALS on their PROPERTIES to EXAMINE and REFORT on the CAPABILITIES and BEST METHODS of DEVELOPING THEM.

To investors in and proprietors of mines he tenders his advice on all matters connected with the profession, and trusts his experience of 40 years in all the mining districts of Great Britain, Ireland, and India will be admitted as some claim to public confidence.

Mr. HENWOOD has just returned from tours of inspection in Cornwall and Wales, and is prepared to give independent and sound advice. Fee, £1 is.

References to some of the first nobility and gentry in England and India. Letters addressed 24, Sandringham-road West, Stoke Newington, or MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, will meet prompt attention.

Mr. H. is prepared to furnish a list of a few progressive mines that are certain to increase in value very shortly.

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the mining properties in Devon and Cornwall, is qualified to give the safest ad
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BUSINESS TRANSACTED, at close market prices of the day, in all the
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CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCI GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR. FRANCIS,

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in announcing the REMOVAL of his LABORATORY AND ASSAY ICE from Crown-court to much more commodious premises, 25. FINS-Y PLACE, near FINSBURY CIRCUS, hopes to RETAIN the CONFIhitherto reposed in him.

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The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, FEB. 24, 1871.

:	COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d.	
ı	Best selectedp. ton 76 0 0-	Bars Welsh, in London 7 5 0
	Tough cake and tile 74 0 0- 75 0 0	Ditto, to arrive 7 0 0
	Sheathing & sheets 75 10 0- 76 0 0	Nail rods 7 5 0- 7 15 0
	Bolts	" Staffd. in London 7 7 6-8 0 0
7		Bars ,, ditto 8 0 0-9 2 6
,	Old 66 0 0 Burra Burra 75 0 0	Hoops ,, ditto 8 15 0- 9 5 0
	Wireper lb. 0 0 10-101/4d.	Bars ,, at works 7 15 0- 8 0 0
	Tubes 0 0 10½-10¾d.	Hoops ,, ditto 8 2 6-8 5 0
7		Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0 0
i	BRASS. Per lb.	Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 5 0 Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 6
l	Sheets 734d8d.	
	Wire 71/2d	
	Tubes 91/2d101/2d.	
•		Do., railway, in Wales 6 7 6-6 10 0 Do., Swed. in London. None.
1	Yellow Metal Sheathing 7d71/4d.	
	Sheets 6½d —	To arrive
	SPELTER. Per ton.	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6-
•	Foreign on the spot £18 0 0	Do. Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do, 2 6 6-2 7 0
	to arrive 17 15 0	Railway chairs 5 17 0-6 0 0
	,,	spikes11 0 0-12 0 0
5	ZINC.	,,
	In sheets£23 10 0-24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
	QUICESILVER (p.bottle) 11 7 6	in London, p. ton. 6 5 0-6 10 0
	TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
ı	English blocks £135 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)12 10 0-13 0 0
ı	Do., bars (in brls.) 136 0 0	. (hammered) 13 0 0-14 0 0
1	Do., refined 139 0 0	Ditto, in faggots15 0 0
1	Banca 132 0 0	English, spring17 0 0
1	Straits 129 0 0-130 0 0	
1	TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
1	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 6 6-1 8 6	English Pig, com18 0 0
ı	IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 12 6- 1 14 6	Ditto, I.B
1	IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 5 6-1 6 6	Ditto, WB19 5 0
1	IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 11 6- 1 12 6	Ditto, sheet18 5 0-18 10 0
1	IC Coke 1 2 6-1 4 0	Ditto, red lead20 10 0
1	IX Ditto 1 8 6- 1 10 0	Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
1	Canadaplates, p.ton 13 10 0-14 10 0	Ditto, patent shot 21 0 0
1	Ditta of montes 19 0 0 14 0 0	Spantah 17 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—Under the felicitous anticipation of peace the tone of our markets has been more encouraging, and prices in most instances have assumed a favourable tendency. As metals generally have not been buoyed up by the influence of speculation there is little to fear from any retrograde movement in realisation for profits, but on the contrary, as prices, for the most part, have been sustained by the necessities of trade it is not unlikely that they may shortly be permanently established on a higher scale, and should any extreme speculation begin the rise would probably be material, and rapidly effected. The settlement of the continental question will, doubtless, impart great confidence to the whole of the commercial world, and cause the spring to open with more promising and prosperous times than have been experienced for years past.

COPPER.—Notwithstanding the doubts which some have entertained, and which others still entertain, regarding the future course of this metal in our market, each day almost exhibits ever-increasing strength. Since the close of last month, when firmness was becoming

of this metal in our market, each day almost exhibits ever-increasing strength. Since the close of last month, when firmness was becoming apparent, up to the present time, there has been no retrograde movement; and during the current week this firmness has resulted in an official notification on the part of the smelters of an advance of 3l, per ton on every description of copper. The supply of ore and furnace material with which to fulfil contracts already entered into is said to be very limited, and it is probable that in order to complete existing engagements smelters may find it necessary to pay higher rates for the raw material, which is now quoted 13½d, to 13½d, with an upward tendency. There are two points upon which we have always laid continual stress, knowing how much they must influence the future destiny of our market, and, further, that they could not be gainsaid—the first, and most important, being the necessity of a failing off in supplies before any improvement of a permanent character could be expected; and, secondly, that the demand must become greater, either by the surplue stocks in the foreign markets being used up, or by some new use and application of the metal on a large scale being discovered. We do not say that all these requirements have been yet fulfilled, but in part, and there are indications of that fulfilment being realised. Thus the charters from Chili, which is the principal source of supply, have materially failen off of late, owing to the low price obtainable for the produce of the mines; and, as freights are rather disposed to continue to rise than to fail, there is no reason to expect that the supplies will come forward in greater abundance. The second point to which attention has been drawn is the necessity of improvement in demand.

Already advices from the East speak of this long-looked for improvement baving count in the fair, of equal times, and a realigness on the part of buvers to spring

duce of the mines; and, as freights are rather disposed to continue to rise than to fall, there is no reason to expect that the supplies will come forward in greater abundance. The second point to which attention has been drawn is the necessity of improvement in demand.

Already advices from the East speak of this long-looked for improvement having come in the form of enquiries, and a readiness on the part of buyers to spring somewhat in their offers. The Bombay market, however, continues without material change. The third and last point referred to, that of some new use to which the metal may be applied, seems to be fulfilled in some measure by the demand which is springing up in various quarters for warlike purposes. The Russian Government is now in the market for a considerable quantity of copper, and there is a strong probability that the other European Governments, including our own, will also require large supplies with reference to the modifications and improvements now being introduced into the various armaments in asso, and it is important to remember that copper thus employed is, in the mail, expended entirely, and does not return in the form of old copper upon the makers' hands, to be wrought up again for other purposes, and for re-manufacture, and the market continues to make very satisfactory progress. Higher prices have been paid for all kinds. Chill, best brands, has realised 62.1 Des and to rarry all 671.; Wallarroo cake, 74.10s, to 751. English tough cannot readily be bought in any quantity, unless an advance upon fixed rates is paid, some of the smelters declining to sell below 751. In Yellow Metal the fixed rate has been altered to 7½d, for the home and continental markets, but 7d is still ascepted for exportation east of the Cape of Good Hope: 4ft. by 4ft. Indian sheets can still be bought at 6½d, per 1b, but higher rates are not improbable.

IRON,—If the trade in the Welsh districts is not altogether so satisfactory as it might be, it presents some encouraging features, both as regards pres

regards present position and future prospects. The works are fairly employed, at the moment, in the execution of orders from America, and there are not wanting contracts for iron for the East. The home trade furnishes its quota of supply, which continues steady. Orders from Canada are coming in, and there is a brisk demand for steel rails. As regards the future, it is expected from the nature of the enquiries which are affoat from America that the demand from thence will be good as the season advances; and the feeling is strong with reference to the Continent that, although it may take some time to resume the relations which existed with England previous to the outbreak of the war, eventually a strong demand will spring up from that quarter. In the meantime prices, though low, continue firm. It is a question whether the present rates of wages can be continued unless better prices are obtained. The pig-iron trade of this district is doing fairly. The out-turn is large, and the demand sufficiently good to enable sellers to realise at current rates. From the North of England the reports are to the effect that expectations of a brisk trade in the course of a short time are universal, but that quietness is just now the order of the day. Sellers, looking forward to better prices, are not eager to press the market, and buyers being already fairly supplied prefer looking on. Thus bargains for immediate delivery might be made a trifle under list prices, while distant prompts cannot be arranged except at very full rates. The enquiry for manufactured iron is improving, and more business is being done, especially in rails. We hear of orders from Russia, Turkey, and Sweden having been received, and plate-makers are engaged upon contracts for Soctoch firms. The Bessemer royalty having run out, arrangements are being entered into by some North Country houses for the fabrication of steel by this process. Our market, on the whole, for rails and merchant bars is decidedly looking better, and frommasters are quoting higher rates

upwards.

SPELTER.—Business has been transacted at improving rates, both for Belgian and Silesian, and there seems a fair prospect of obtaining

creasingly better prices.

TIN.—No change in the official list of English, but orders can be Tin.—No change in the official list of English, but orders can be placed on terms favourable to buyers, sales having been made at a concession of about 3l, per ton. Straits has also receded in a corresponding degree. Banca in Holland is uninfluenced by the temporary lull ruling here, and the quotation last advised is 77\frac{3}{4} fls., which price is considerably in advance of our market.

COPPER TRADE. - Messrs, James and Shakspeare -- Some Cape ore COPPER TRADE.—Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Some Cape ore in Swansca, and also about 600 tons Chilit regulus, have been sold at 13s. 3d. per unit, but, excepting this, nothing has transpired in furnace materials, most importers asking our highest list price. For bars the demand was rather active, but transactions were somewhat restricted through the unwillingness of bolders to name a price, which has been more especially the case-sheet for 606 to 65t. 10s. declared a rise of 3t. per ton. Sales of Lota are reported at from 65t. 65t. 10s. to 66t. 5s. to 6st. 10s. to

any on sale—in fact, we much doubt if the total stock of this sort in London exceeds 400 tons. The demand for raw descriptions being very great smelters advanced their quotations for English on Tuestlay last (21st Inst.) to 74t for tough, 75t, for select, 79t, for sheets of ordinary sizes, the value of India sheets (4 by 4 ft.) being still a matter for negotiation. This move, as far as regards tough, had been anticlipated by the trade, for the smelters had previously sold cake and ingot at the nowefficial rate. We consequently have but little change to note in the general market, and quotations for foreign sorts were scarcely affected by the change, although additional firmness was imparted.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond-We have again to report very Messrs, Vivian, Younger, and Bond—We have again to report very considerable activity in all sorts of raw copper, and the market closes very firm at our annexed quotations. About 1000 tons of Chill bars have changed hands at from 651, 10s, to 674, according to brand, and from 661, 10s, to 674, with prompt and to arrive. Smelters have taken several lots of ores and regulus at 13s, 3d, per unit, and all holders now ask 13s, 3d, and upwards. The price of fine foreign copper has not materially altered, but a moderate quantity has been purchased. For English copper orders have been more plentiful, and on Tuesday, the 21st inst., the smelters raised their official quotations 34, per ton all round, making 791, for sheathing and sheets, 764, for best selected, and 744, for tough, which new rates are being well sustained.

Which new rates are being well sustained.

IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The successful progress of the negociations for peace now going on at Versailles has imparted a better tone to the Iron Market this week, the universal opinion here being that the preliminaries of peace will be settled at Versailles immediately. The Iron market has been steady over the whole week, with more business doing. Efforts are being made to close two or three large parcels of rails, which have been placed before the market this week, on United States account, but as the makers have assumed a firmer attitude in respect to rails, we cannot report extensive business this week. Some good orders for bars have been given out for the Continent; the demand for hoop-iron likewise is improving, particularly the class of this Iron shipped to the Southern States of America. There is a more brisk demand for ship-plates and angle-bars, and enquiries are more numerous for bolier-plates. The demand for tin-plates continues moderately good, and the late advance is sustained.—Cornhill, London, Feb. 24.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, Feb. 23.)—Soda: Cream caustic lively, at 12f. 5s. to 12f. 10s.; white, 60 per cent., 13f. 10s. Soda crystals firm, at 4f. 7s. 6d. to 4f. 10s. Soda and, 17dd. to 1 15-1ed. Bi-carbonate, 11f. to 11f. 10s.; salt cake, 3f. 2s. 6d.; Glauber salts, 3f. to 3f. 2s. 6d.—Nitrate of soda has been steady, at 15f. 5s. to 15f. 10s.—Potash—Muriates: 80 per cent. is rather more freely offered, but the price of 10f. and 10f. 5s. is not tempting to buyers. Prussiate: Yellow, 1s. 1d.; red, 1s. 11d. to 2s.—Saltpetre: More business done. Foreign, 28s. to 30s.; refined, 33s., to 34s.—Alumi 5f. to 6f. 5s. for loose; in export barrels, 7f.; ground, 7f.—Ammonia: White and grey greatly enquired for, at 16f. to 1sf. 10s.; Brown unchanged, at 14f. to 14f. 10s.; carbonate, 6d. per lb.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty copperas dull, 52s. 6d. to 55s.; dry, 52s.; Prussian blue, 1s. 6f. to 1s. 10d.; chloride of 1ron, 6f.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 23f. to 23f. 10s.—Arsenic, 6f. 15s. to 7f. 10s. for fine white powdered.—Acid: Tartaric firm, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d., to 3d., 7½d. to 8d.; sulphuric, 3f. 10s. to 3f. 15s.; carbolie, 1s. to 1s. 1d.—Magnesia, 4f. 10s. to 4f. 17s. 6d. for refined.—Olls: Olive, 48f. to 50f.; spindle and loom olls, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon. Pure white Norwegian cod liver oil, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per gallon.—Pitch dull: 14s. to 16s. asked.—Benzole more enquired after, at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. for 39 per cent.—Disinfectants: Patent, 5f. per ton.; Carbolie, 10f.—China-clay, 22s. per ton.—Pyrites: There is little change, the demand being still strong, at 7d. to 8d. per unit.—Line: Bleaching powder frim, at 10f. to 10f. 10s. Phosphates: Mineral, 60s. to 65s. for 60 per cent. Estramadura, 1s. 2d. per unit.; soluble phosphates, 25 to 30 per cent. 2s. 6d. aper unit. and 50 to 60 per cent. at 2s. 6d. per unit.—Manganese 70s. to 80s. for 80 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematitic, 16s. to 18s.; Oolitic, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been dull and depressed this week, and prices, with few exceptions, have given way. The mines mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Wheal Grenville, South Condurrow, Wheal Uny, Carn Brea, Tincroft, East Lovell, Prince of Wales, Van Consols, Hingston Down, Marke Valley, Great Retallack, East Wheal Grenville, South Frances, North Crofty, Perran Wheal Virgin, Cook's Kitchen, South Herodsfoot, West Prince of Wales, and a few others. The price of copper, which is the most favourable feature of the week, has risen 3t. per ton, though the standard is not coully favourable.

is not equally favourable.

West Chiverton have been flatter, and declined to 37, but leave off 37½ to 38½. The meeting has been postponed till the end of March owing to a letter from the agent, stating that from a variety of unowing to a letter from the agent, stating that from a variety of unavoidable circumstances arising from the long and severe winter, the usual quantity of lead could not be sold in time for the dividend at the regular time, and they ask for a postponement. They also state there are some points to come off shortly, which they fully believe will be of great importance for the fature. There can be no doubt, however, that this postponement of the dividend has had a bad effect on the market, and caused many sellers. Carn Brea, 52½ to 55; Cooks Kitehen, 19½ to 20; Devon Great Consols, 97½ to 102½; Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Benford Consols, 2½ to 2½; Bedford United, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Bronfloyd, 2½ to 2½; Bwlch Consols, 2 to 2½. Great Wheal Vor, 4½ to 5; the month's tin (20 tons) realised the sum of 16264. Iss; good progress is being made in clearing up Ivey's shaft, and so far as seen no damage has been done to the pitwork; at Edwards's shaft the lode continues worth 1004, per fathom; in the

at Edwards's shaft the lode continues worth 1002, per fathom; in the winze 10 fms. east the lode and branches for 6 ft. wide are valued at 802, per fm. Chiverton Moor, 2 to 2½; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; East Lovell, 30 to 31. Prince of Wales shares have been flat, and leave Lovell, 30 to 31. Prince of Wales shares have been flat, and leave off 25s. to 30s.; the silver ore sampled this week will be sold on Wednesday, and consists of 15 cwts. of first and 2½ tons of second quality, all raised in about five weeks. East Seton, 1 to 1½; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½; East Chiverton, ½ to ½. Hingston Down have become in request, at 15s. to 20s., and the mine improved. Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½. Great Retallacks have been in better request, at ½ to ½; the elvan has been got through, and it is hoped the lode may be cut very shortly. South Herodsfoot also, from a favourable change in the ground, have become in better request, at 15s. to 25s. Nangiles, 1 to 1½; New Beldon, ½ to ½; New Seton, 40 to 45; North Crofty, 2½ to 3; North Lovell, 4½ to 5½; North Roskear, 9 to 9½.

quest, at 10s. to 25s. Nangles, 1 to 1½; New Beldon, ½ to ½; North Seton, 40 to 45; North Crofty, 2½ to 3; North Lovell, ½ to 5½; North Roskear, 9 to 9½.

Okel Tor, 15s. to 20s.; Pen'Allt, 29s. to 31s.; Penrhyn, 1½ to 1½; Perran Wheal Virgin, 20s. to 25s.; Providence Mines, 3½ to 36; Rose-wall Hill and Ransom, 29s. 6d. to 30s.; South Frances shares have advanced to 32½, 35; Spearn Moor, 18 to 21; Tan-yr-Allt, 1½ to 1½; Tincroft, 48 to 50; Trumpet Consols, 21 to 22; Van, 5½ to 56; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; West Basset, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; West Caradon, 1 to 1½; West Frances, 30 to 35; West Maria and Fortescue, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; West Part-y-Go, ½ to ½; West Seton, 125 to 135; West Tan-kerville, 2½ to 3; Wheal Basset, 40 to 50; Wheal Crebor, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheal Jane, 47½ to 50; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agues), 9 to 9½; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 4½.

South Condurrow shares have declined since the meeting to 4½, 4¾, ex div.; the accounts, by crediting tin sold up to the day of the meeting, and charging up the costs to the end of December only, are made to show a profit on four months' working of 1420l. 11s. 4d., and a dividend of 5s. per share (or 1530l. 15s.) was declared. The report of the mine was favourable, and the agents hope to increase the returns. Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10; the mine has sampled 100 tons of lead ore

Roman Gravels, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10; the mine has sampled 100 tons of lead ore for the month. Tankerville, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$; the sale of lead is 75 tons, Australian United, ½ to ½; the advices, which will be found in

another column, are considered the best yet received from the mines. At the Central Mine gold to the value of 1200%, has been raised in five weeks, and the main gutter not yet reached, and from the agent's reports their appears to be very little doubt that with fresh capital the mine will soon be in a paying condition. They consider that the outlay of a few thousands will soon lead to handsome dividends. outlay or a rew thousands will soon lead to handsome dividends. Don Pedro, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; from the advices, which appear in another column, the returns show a loss of 540 ℓ , 10s, 6d, on the month, Chontales, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16; Frontino and Bolivia, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Pacific, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$; St. John del Rey, 22 to 24; Sweetland Chock 14 to $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Chontales, 4 to 4; Evernardt and Aurors, 102 to 10; Frontal Bolivia, 4 to 11; Pacific, 11 to 11; St. John del Rey, 22 to 24; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 41.

It does not appear to be generally known that under the new Stamp Act the adhesive stamp used for transfering shares in costbook mines must be cancelled by the vendor, who should write across it his name or initials, together with the date of transfer. The penalty for not doing this is 104.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the

mines are in fair request. Van shares are firm, and in active demand at 55 to 56. The sampling on Tuesday next will be 330 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende. The report from the mines is of the usual satisfactory character. Roman Gravels, 9½ to 10; the mine is looking extremely well. Tankerville Mine is very favourably reported on. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Assheton, 4½ to ported on. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Assheton, 4½ to 1½; Tan-yr-Allt, 1½ to 1½; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; Tankerville, 12½ to 12½; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; to 12½; Cape Copper, 9 to 10 prem.; Don Pedro, 17-16ths to 19-16ths to 1½; Cape Copper, 9 to 10 prem.; Don Pedro, 17-16ths to 19-16ths prof. 15½ to 16½; Edipse, ½ to ½ prem.; Frontino and Bolivis, 5-16ths to 7-16ths; General Brazilian, par to ½ prem.; Pacific, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½; St. John del Rey, 22 to 24; Sweetland, 4 to 4½; Taquaril, ½ to 1 prem.; United Mexican, 4 to 4½; Chentales, ½ to ½.

A cost-book company is in course of formation, for working WHEAL DANIEL, which is situated at Chacewater, adjoining Great Wheal Busy, but separated from it by a cross-course, which is an effectual barrier to the ingress of water from that mine. The company is to consist of 2000 shares, of 11. 10s. each, and the present proprietors are to receive 3601. for their interest, including the materials on the sett. The engine-shaft was sunk to a depth of 48 fathoms about 60 or 70 years since, and a large quantity of good tinstuff was raised. The sett is \(\frac{1}{2} \) mile in length by about 1 mile in breadth. The object of the company is, in particular, to develope the tin lodes, of which there are at least four well defined and distinct. There are also copper lodes in the northern portion of the sett, and a valuable silverlead lode, which runs through the mine, from which considerable quantities of lead have been and are still being raised. It is estimated that 20004, will suffice for the necessary erections and for forking the mine. The agents who have inspected the mine concur in the opinion that the mine is an excellent speculation, and that if properly developed it will prove as profitable as the surrounding mines.

The GOLDEN UNITED MINES are about be worked by a cost-book content in 2000 decrees and it is estimated that 2000 decrees and it is estimated that the content in 2000 decrees and it is estimated that 2000 decrees and 2000 decrees and 2000 decrees and 2000 decrees and 2000 decre

perly developed it will prove as profitable as the surrounding mines. The GOLDEN UNITED MINES are about be worked by a cost-book company, in 3000 shares, and it is estimated that an outlay of from 8000l, to 10,000l, will bring the mines into a paying state. The mine is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, and the deepest point wrought is 127 fathoms below adit. The engine-shaft is down to the 107. The 87 is driven south as far as Maxwell's shaft. The first 30 fms. driven was not altogether so productive, after which the lode very much improved, and a course of ore was driven through upwards of 40 fms. long, worth at the present time 30l, per fathom. Maxwell's shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 87; in the bottom of the shaft the lode is worth 40l, per fathom. This is a new feature to the mine, and is supposed to be the north shoot of ore from the adjoining mine dipping into the shaft. The agents who have reported upon the property express a high opinion of the mine, and seem convinced that it is capable, with adequate machinery and judicious management, of being brought into a permanently profitable condition.

The applications for shares in the CWM VRON MINING COMPANY

The applications for shares in the CWM VRON MINING COMPANY have been very large, and the list will be shortly closed. The recent discovery not only fully maintains its value, but increases in richness as the development progresses.

discovery not only fully maintains its value, but increases in richness as the development progresses.

The GNOLL COLLERY COMPANY (to which attention was directed in last week's Journal) has been formed with a capital of 35,000%, in 7000 shares of 5%, each, for the purpose of acquiring the well-known Gnoll Colliery, which has been closed for upwards of 60 years, owing to Gnoll Castle and the estate having, during that period, been used for residential purposes. It is situated close to the town of Neath, and in the heart of the coal formation of South Wales. At its previous working, notwithstanding many difficulties now removed, it yielded large fortunes to its proprietors. An outlay of 13,500% is estimated to be ample to put the colliery into a position equal to an output of 300 tons per day, this return being made from the upper seams alone. This limited rate of production, calculating the profit at 1s, 9d, per ton, will yield an annual profit of 6825%, after deducting all working and transport. It is urged that an immediate, permanent, and increasing source of profit will be realised from the local trade alone, at Neath the consumption being 500 tons per week, at present supplied from distant collieries. The tin and iron works situated in the locality consume more than 3000 tons per week, also supplied from remote sources. The favourable position of the colliery and the quality of its coal will, it is thought, command the whole of both of these trades. Messrs. Shelford and Robinson, of Westminster Chambers, state that the three seams originally worked are capable of yielding 1,420,000 tons, while the underlying seams, which can be opened up as required, will yield upwards of an additional 5,000,000 tons, assuring at the computed rate of 300 tons per day a supply for 76 years. The lease is granted on favourable terms, the dead rent being 300%, increasing to 500% in two years, and merging in the royalties, which are only 6d, and 4d, ton on conl and ironstone. The capital is divided into 4400 shares, of which 30

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4478 tons of copper ore were

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4478 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 18,4581, 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1021.7s.; average produce, 6\frac{3}{2}; average price per ton, 4l. 2s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 300 tons 12 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Freduce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Jan. 19. 3767 ... £104 100 ... 6\frac{4}{2} ... £3 16 9 ... 12s. 2d. ... £60 16 0 Feb. 2.. 2645 ... 102 20 ... 6\frac{4}{3} ... 4 0 0 ... 12 1 ... 60 9 0 ... 23... 4478 ... 102 70 ... 6\frac{3}{4} ... 4 26 ... 12 3\frac{3}{4} ... 61 9 0 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d.

TIN TRADE.—The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on Feb. 18 and are now as follows:—Common, 122s.; superior common, 123s. fine, 124s.; superior fine, 126s.

At Wheal Owles quarterly meeting, on Feb. 17, the accounts showed a profit of 5511. 11s. A dividend of 6001 (71. 10s. per share) was declared, and 19911, 19s. 9d. carried forward. The work performed during the quarter was—134 fms. 2ft., 9in. driven in levels, and 66 fms. 1 ft. 6in. such in shafts and winzes. They have 58 pares stoping for tin on tutwork, and 19 pitches working on tribute.

At the North Levant Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts lowed a credit balance of 15271. 10s. 7d. A dividend of 15001. (15s. per share)

At South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. King in the chair), the accounts for the four months showed a good it below. in the chair), the accounts for the four months showed a credit balance of 2180l. 8s. The profit on the four months' working was 1420l. 11s. 4d. A dividend of 1530l. 15s. (6s. per share) was declared, and 649l. 13s. carried to credit of next account. Details will be found in another column.

At New Wheal Lovell meeting, on Feb. 15, the accounts showed a balance of loss on the four months, working (up to the end of November) of 13t. 1s. 1ld., and a debit balance up to the same period of 657t. 19s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The report of the manager stated that he had great pleasure in saying the prospects of the mine were never so good as at the present time, and with a continuance he hoped shortly to be in a position to leave profits for the shareholders.

profits for the shareholders.

At West Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months to end of December showed a credit balance of 72t. 16s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. [The report of the agent will be found among the Mining Correspondence.] This mine has greatly improved.

At South Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months to the end of December last showed a debit balance of 16st. 19s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of the manager, which was considered encouraging, was adopted.

At the Old Treburgett Silver and Lead Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Craig in the chair), the report of the directors and balance sheet was received and adopted.

(Mr. Craig in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet was received and adopted. Mr. Masey (the managing director) stated that at the 20 a lode had been cut worth 50%, per fathom. Details will appear in next week's Journal

At the Crenver and Wheal Abraham meeting yesterday, the report of the directors and a balance-sheet were received and adopted. A satisfactory report was read from the manager, which, together with the details, will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Penryhn Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. W. Lindow in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of December, showed

W. Lindow in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of December, showed a credit balance of 88541. 14s. 6d. The report and accounts were received and adopted. Since the meeting an improvement of considerable importance has taken place. Details in another column.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, on Wed-esday (Mr. Routh in the chair), the profit realised was not sufficient to enable to directors to declare a dividend. Details in another column.

At the Plumas Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed that 1947, 104, remains due to the company for arrears of allotment money and call. The directors believe a considerable pertion of this amount can be recovered, or the shares may be forfeited. There is a claim for preliminary expenses, consisting of printing and advertiling, not yet paid, amounting to 637, 198, 6d., and which is under the consideration of the board. The directors feeling every confidence in the speedy success of the undertaking, purpose to make arrangements amongst themselves and a few gentlemen interested in the concern, in order to guarantee the completion of the board, all concerns the concern, in order to guarantee the completion of the contract already entered into for the purchase of the Kitzle Mining Estate. With the object of carrying out this arrangement, the directors have made provisional terms with Prof. Vincent, subject to the approval of the shareholders, whereby that gentleman will undertake to proceed at once to California, there to superlintend the settlement of the purchase, and to take steps at the minest to prove the accuracy of his report, and to hand the property to the authorised agent of the company. The directors are strongly impressed with the increased value the undertaking would derive if the Caledonian Mine with its two mills were secured. A resolution was passed empowering the directors to purchase the Caledonia Mine, adjoining, on the best terms, and the shareholders to subscribe the 1000 shares required for that purpose. At the Plumas Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the

the 1800 shares required for that purpose.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 115,595L, which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and builion" on the other side of the account. In the Banking Department there was shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 836,975L; in the "other deposits" of 811,379L; and in the "rest" of 13,779L; together, 1,622,133L; and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 20,935L—1,642,988L; and deducting therefrom 1,532,380L, the increase in the "other securities" on the other side of the account, there remains a total increase in the reserve of 109,718L

COAL MARKET.—The supply has this week been large, 215 ships having come forward. The effect upon house coal was considerable, causing a fall in price of about 2s. per ton. Hartleys declined 3d. to 6d. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Lambton Wallsend, 17s.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s.; Eusell's Hetton Wallsend, 15s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 15s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 15s. 3d.; West Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Hastings Hartley, 15s. 3d. Unsold, 30; 90 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in January was 638,630 tons, against '761,565 tons in the corresponding month of 1870, showing a decrease of 122,935 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 229,803 tons; Yorkshire, 23,495 tons; London, 4758 tons; Liverpool, 51,024 tons; Severn Ports, 281,827 tons; and Scotch Ports, 47,723 tons. The increase was—London, 316 tons; Liverpool, 11,169 tons. The decrease—Northern Ports, 90,265 tons; Yorkshire, 4882 tons; Severn Ports, 28,785 tons; Scotch Ports, 10,488 tons.

WHEAL BASSET.

WHEAL BASSET.

ANTED, a MANAGING AGENT for this Mine.
Application, with testimonials, to be made personally at the Account of the property of t

MINING ENGINEER WANTED.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to take a SECOND MANAGEMENT of LEAD MINES in SPAIN. Must speak Spanish. Address, with copies of testimonials, to JAMES M. BURNUP, Dunster House, Mincing-lane, E.C.

SPELTER WORKS.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL WORKING
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Apply, stating experience and wages required, to "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL
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TO FURNACE MANAGERS.

TO FURNACE MANAGERS.

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON AS
FURNACE MANAGER for a SMELTING WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.
He must understand the MIXING and SMELTING OF HEMATITE IRON ORES,
and have had considerable experience in the MANAGEMENT of FURNACES,
and in the production of GOOD BRANDS of PIG-IRON.
Address, with copies of testimonials, and stating past experience and salary
required, to "The Smelting Company," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleetstreet, London.

WANTED, A VIEWER AND UNDERGROUND MANAGER for IRON ORE MINES, near WHITEHAVEN. He must have a practical knowledge of mining, and becompetent to survey above and below ground. Enquiries, and applications with references, to be addressed "Box 89," Postoffice, Whitehaven.—Whitehaven, 16th February, 1871.

TO MINING COMPANIES, PROMOTERS, AND OTHERS, A GENTLEMAN (having offices weatward) of great ability, large experience, good connections, and high recommendations, is desirous of NECURING the MANAGEMENT OF SECURING TWO OF MORE PUBLIC COMPANIES. His services would be found invaluable, Address, in first instance, "W.," Post Office, Chancery-lane, London.

R. HUBERT BANKART, who is NOW IN NEW YORK, and M. R. HUBERT BANKART, who is NOW IN NEW YORK, and has bad twenty years' experience in Mining Operations in various ports of the world, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO EXAMINE AND REPORT UPON ANY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES OR MEXICO, AND ON THE BEST MODE OF REDUCING THE ORES; and from his long practical management and connection with the Gold and Silver Mines of California, Nevada, and adjacent districts, intending purchasers and companies holding interest in the rich silver deposits of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, will find this an opportunity of insuring an immediate and reliable examination, without incurring the expense of specially sending parties from England for that purpose.

Telegrams or letters addressed to him at 9, Ciement's-lane, Lombard-street, London; Messrs, HADDEN and Co., 33, Chambers-street, New York; or Tolyabe Silver Mining Company, 524, Wainut-street, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

SUREST AND MOST ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, by acquirement of a COLLIERY, situated in AUSTRIA, intersected by two railway lines, containing about 800 millions cwts. COAL, of excellent quality. The field is worked by three shafts.

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104 feet of 6 inch PUMPS, complete.
About 900 feet CHAIN, little used, proved up to 6 tons.
An 8-horse SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, little used, in thorough order.
Several hundredweight of TRAM IRONS, WAGONS, SLATE PLANE, &c.,
all suitable for quarry work.
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For particulars, address G. P. FRIEND, Kingsbridge.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of FOUR SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, PAY-AB-LE on and after the 28th inst.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 23rd to the 28th inst., both inclusive.

By order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, February 21, 1871.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),—
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at One o'clock precisely.

coure, Old Broad-Street, Johnson, Deprecisely.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st Instant until after the meeting.

By Order,
W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

W E S T LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WE S T R H O S W Y D D O L M I N E
is situate a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is
locally considered to be a PROPERTY Of HIGH PROMISE.
Peculiar interest is attached to the by reason of its immediate proximity to a
number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyllife,
Rhoswyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the
lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns of ore are
procured, converge in West Rhoswyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. WILLIAMS'S REPORT.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. WILLIAM'S REPORT.

"WEST RIOSWYDDOL.—We have found the lode producing ore up to the eastern boundary and at the great cross-cut, and have also proved a junction on the west, as well as on the east. It is, in my opinion, simply a matter of time as to the development of this undertaking, and of the establishment of the West Rhoswyddol Mine as a splendid property."

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

M ESSES. W. BRUNTON AND CO., REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.),
26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREEF, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market prices net. Investors and capitalists should read the "Share Exchange Times," published by P. D. and Co. at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van, Tincroft, and other leading mines.
Read our remarks on page 155 in this day's Journal on Taquaril, Roman Gravels, Van Consols, Eberhardt, &c.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Business transacted in every description of negociable security at current market prices not.

larket prices, net.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Prince of Wales, Frontino, Sweetland Creek, South
londurrow, Van, Taquarii, Eberhardt, and New Great Consols.
Price List on application. References exchanged.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL is prepared to FURNISH all PARTICULARS with regard to this mine. An improvement of considerable importance has just taken place.

R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. COMYN for shares in WEST
JEWELL and EXCELSIOR TIN, and HAREWOOD CONSULS COPPER, MINES. He
has business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit
cither for sale hereafter or for investment.

Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given.
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THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACT BUSINESS AT DEALING PRICES, net, in the following-(others not named, hought or sold, if practicable):—

racticable) :—
Bronfloyd.
Cook's Kitchen.
Carn Camborne.
Dolcoath.
Drake Walls.
East Lovell. Bronfloyd. Margaret, Tincroft.
Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, Tankerville.
Carn Camborne, New Lovell, West Chiverton,
Dolcoath, Providence, West Frances.
Drake Walls, Penrhyn. West Frances.
East Lovell, Prince of Wales, West Seton.
East Basset, Plynlimmon, Wheal Seton,
East Seton, Rosewall Hill, Wheal Uny,
East Caradon, Roman Gravels, Wheal Agar,
Great Lovell, South Frances, Wheal Jane,
Kitty (St. Agnes), Spearn Moor, Wheal Crebor,
Parties enquiring state number, when all communications will meet prompt
ttention. Margaret

Fartes enquiring state state that attention.

FOR SPECIAL SALE: -25 Terras Tin, 50 Prince of Wales, 35 East Seton, 10 Penhalls, 5 Trumpet Consols, 15 Rosewall Hill, 20 New Rosario, 10s. paid, 20 Phoenix Silver, 30s. paid.

JAMES BRENCHLEY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

M R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL, S.W. Mr. THOMPSON advises the Immediate purchase of THORNHILL REEF GOLD shares (Victoria). The issued capital is only £15,000, which amount will contrast favourably for dividends with some of the more pretentious companies having immense capital. The mine is fully proved, and has large reserves already laid noon. having Immense

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

INVESTORS' GUIDE should be consulted by all Capitalists seeking SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railway, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies.

FEBRUARN Ynumber (now ready) contains the particulars of a WELSH LEAD MINE lately introduced to the public, and which will soon become, without exception, ITIE RIGHEST MINE IN WALES. Shares, which can now be purchased at £2 10s., will very soon be worth at least £20.

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C. PENGILLY, Secretary.

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 15
 £11
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BLACK TIN. e. Mine. Tonsc. q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers. 17—Wheal Uny... 12 4 3 2 ...£79 5 10 ...£ 970 8 0——21—Great Wh. Vor 20 2 3 25 .. — ... 1626 15 5—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Feb. 23.

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COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Total......4478

NO SALE on Thursday next, March 2. Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week—Mines and Capper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week—Mines and Pareels.—West Setton 351—East Pool 296—West Basset 153—South Crofty 131—South Frances 96—Poldice 73—West Damsel 70—Mellanear 63—Wheal Buller 23—North Pool 12—Pendarves United 6—North Roskear 5—Jewell's Org 3,—Total In Taree Volumes, medium 8vo, with above 2009 Woodcuts, price £4 14s. 6d. cloth, or £5 12s. half-bound in russia.

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ent."—Bullionist. The work, as it now stands, may safely be taken as a guide by buyers of and by all persons engaged in the industry of chemical manufacture." ores, and by all persons ungages...

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Notices to Connespondents.

NANGILES MINE.—I see a little error in your account of our meeting, which was held in London on Feb. 15th. In speaking of the stamping machinery we bought from the Welsh Gold Mining Company, I am made to say that it co-t 1250!, to bring it to Cornwall: it should be 950!c, and its value here 1250!. In speaking of Wheal Jane Mine, I am made to say if they had not erected a large steam-stamps they would be losing 5°0!. a month: it should have been 500!, a quarter. I shall feel obliged if you would correct this, as I should not like for our shareholders to think that our machinery cost so much to bring it to Cornwail.—James Rowe.

NEWINGING SUBSES.—Your correspondent. "An Old Subscriber." has false tries.

NUMBER OF SHARES. — Your correspondent, "An Old Subscriber," has fallen into a double error. The Van Mine is 15,000 shares (not 12,000), and Van Consols is in 12,000.—Anorrier Subscriber.

As in 12,000.—ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.
AAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—As a holder of 100 shares in this company,
will you permit me through the medium of your columns to enquire how it is
that, notwithstanding the magnificent reports received from the mines, and
the continuous large sales of copper ores, the directors had not declared a
dividend since February last?—W.

STEATITE.—A letter, in reply to the enquiry of "H. G." (Walworth), appeared in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 28.

in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 28.

WEST TOLGUS.—Can any of your readers inform me in the columns of your interesting Journal the reason that shareholders are not kept apprised of the position and prospects of their property? If our affairs are not progressing so satis actorily as could be desired, what possible reason can the managers have for withholding the facts from those who have an undoubted right to be possessed of all information, whether it be favourable or otherwise? As a shareholder, I hear that a very serious misfortune has happened at the mine, in consequence of an alteration of pump-rods, &c., in the shaft.—I would not improperly condemn any or either of the agents, but when I hear this calamity has befallen the mine through the proposition of two capitains, and in opposition to most others concerned, I consider this a mistake which the adventurers ought not to easily look over. I do hope they will thoroughly investigate the affair, and receive each agent's statements before the meeting, which will take place in a few days.—C. E.

Received, -Verax-Worcester-An Old Shareholder-J. H.-P. Hallday-W. R. Mine Agent-N. E.-Amalgamation-H. M.

THE MINING JOURNAL. Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25, 1871,

MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

The "Mines Regulation Bill, 1871," was read a second time on Thursday evening, so that its principle may be regarded as finally accepted by the House of Commons, although certain alterations in detail may probably be made in Committee. The whole measure appears to be as fair and impartial as can reasonably be desired by pears to be as fair and impartial as can reasonably be desired by either masters or workmen, and whether these be engaged in coal or metalliferous mining. The opinion of honourable members who are either masters or workmen, and whether these be engaged in coal or metalliferous mining. The opinion of honourable members who are dependent for their knowledge of mining upon such isolated facts as they can glean from others should exercise but little influence; in the debate on Thursday, however, the views of such men as Mr. Fothergill, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. George Elliot, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Hruch having been elicited, and these views having been favourable to the measure, except in minute details, there is no room to doubt the thoroughly practical and useful character of the Bill. This seems to be quite the feeling of Mr. Elliot, and since from his having commenced life as a nit-low and grad there is no room to doubt the thoroughly practical and useful contracter of the Bill. This seems to be quite the feeling of Mr. ELLIOT, and since from his having commenced life as a pit-boy, and gradually raised himself to a position as high in connection with collery operations as GEORGE STEPHENSON ever attained in civil engineering, he must be intimately acquainted with every requirement of the case, the weight of his opinion is unquestionable. He considers that—

might be left to the discretion of the Home Secretary where the min

might be left to the discretion of the Home Secretary where the mine owners and parents were agreed, because, whereas in some districts it would not be right to permit children under 12 years of age to descend the mines, in others no harm would result from permitting children of 10 years of age to be so employed. With reference to the penal clause, he thought a fine should be adopted as the punishment for breaches of rule before imprisonment was resorted to. No one took more interest in the welfare of the miners than he did, but he feared that too much inspection would tend to decrease the responsibility of coalowners and managers, and so, in reality, increase the danger to the lives of the persons employed. At the same time, he felt that the general tendency of the fill would be to effect good, and, therefore, he hoped it would be allowed to go into committee. With regard to the employment of children, Mr. HARDY made the very pertinent observation that he did not see why children should not be allowed to labour in mines, where, as a rule, they would be engaged in work with their own fathers, under the same or similar half-time regulations that obtained in factories. If this were not so the colliery owners in certain districts would have a right to complain that a law was being meted out to them different from that under which manufacturers conducted their business. With respect to another branch of the subject, he felt sure that a system of minute inspection (such as was suggested by Mr. SAMUELSON) would result in enormous expenditure, with but small corresponding benefit, and would at the same time afford little or no additional protection to the workmen, because it would decrease the responsibility of colliery owners and managers. He felt confidence in the course proposed by Mr. BRUCE, because in his opinion the measure hit the mean between rendering managers almost entirely irresponsible through excess of Government inspection, and allowing them to conduct their business in a reckless manner, because the Go through their business in a reckless manner, because the Government inspection was either insufficient or inefficient. These views so precisely accord with our own, that we trust the Bill will be made law without any material alteration from what it is at present, and we feel sure that, after mature deliberation, all interested will admit that they are thoroughly satisfied.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The direction which has marked the tendency of domestic legislation in this country in modern times demonstrates the current of the public sentiment in matters in which labour and capital employed upon a large scale are especially concerned. Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation are not, however, the ultimate good to which the wage-earning classes are looking. It is not desirable that these people should have no higher aim, and it is clear that Mr. KETTLE, and the thinkers and workers on this subject with whom he is associated, are right when they lay it down that the present relation of capitalists and operatives is not destined to perpetuity; that a transition has begun of which the end at present is not clearly seen. It is with much satisfaction we note the continued success of the attempts to practically solve the problem before us which is being made by the firms in whose proceedings the readers of the Journal may be expected to take especial interest. Of these latter no one, we presume, is ignorant of what is being done in the direction indicated by Messrs, Briggs and Co. (Limited) at their collieries, and by Messrs, Fox, HEAD, and Co., at their ironworks at Middlesborough. We have been gratified from time to time to draw attention to the action of these two firms in their dealings with their workpeople. When Mr. Briggs last publicly referred to the method which he has adouted for making his people share with him in the result The direction which has marked the tendency of domestic legis-

borough. We have been gratified from time to time to draw attention to the action of these two firms in their dealings with their work-people. When Mr. Briggs last publicly referred to the method which he has adopted for making his people share with him in the result of greater prudence and care on their part whilst pursuing their avocation, he stated that, supposing that the wages which were being paid to the men who were associated with the Northern Board of Arbitration should at the same time be received by his men, then that they might in all probability look for a bonus at the end of the year of some 4 per cent. That expectation had been realised.

On Saturday the firm met their workmen, their wives, and families in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesborough, for the purpose of informing them how the co-partnership scheme had fared during the past 12 months at the Newport Rolling-Mills. Messrs, Fox, Head, and Newcomen, the members of the firm, were present, and so, too, were Mr. Jones, the manager, Mr. HUTCHINSON, the cashier, and Mr. WATERHOUSE, of the firm of BRICE, HOLLAND, and WATERHOUSE, the public accountants, of London. The appearance of the hall when these gentlemen entered and took their seats upon the platform is described to us as cheering in an eminent degree. The place was througed by people happy in the knowledge that they were about to participate in what was all that it professed to be when it was called by the name of a bonus. A bonus it was upon their wages, and they were prepared to receive it as such, and to bless the hand that gave it. Not as those who obtain an eleemosynary gift, but as those who receive practical recognition of the view of their employers—that if by prudence and care the workmen can aid to an extent not previously observed under the simule wage-paving system, in the feedom. receive practical recognition of the view of their employers—that if by prudence and care the workmen can aid to an extent not previously observed under the simple wage-paying system, in the economical carrying on of the joint concern, then that they may confidently look for their share of the resultant saving. Under these circumstances, it was no wonder that when Mr. THEODORE FOX, the senior partner of the firm, addressed them in a genial speech from the chair, his remarks should have been received with hearty appreciation. Nor was it otherwise than what might have been expected that when Mr. JEREMIAH HEAD enlarged upon the mutual benefit of the co-operative principle, which they were that night celebrating, the people should have had their faith confirmed in the wisdom of the arrangement which had brought them together. The best, however, was yet to come. The official statement of the financial results of the operations at the Newport Mills was to be laid bare. This was done by Mr. WATERHOUSE, who read the report. It showed that his examination of the books of the firm justified the payment to the workpeople of 4 per cent, on the wages received by them during the workpeople of 4 per cent, on the wages received by them during the year. Nor were the results confined to those whose earnings are usually termed wages; those employees who are paid in a manner which is euphoniously described as by salaries participated with the rest in the outcome.

which is caphonously described as by salaries participated with the rest in the outcome.

Whilst this firm is alone in Middlesborough in what they are doing, they are confident that after their method has been in operation a few years it will be widely imitated. They point out that under this system of co-partnery, without the relative position of master and man being interfered with, no need exists for a Board of Arbitration. Mr. HEAD holds that the contract with their men is, in fact, arbitration before hand, because the firm drew up a programme which the men accept, and because it provides fully for good times and bad times—for anything that may arise—there is no more fear of disputes arising than after an act of arbitration. Nor does Mr. HEAD believe that if co-partnerships should become universal they will not succeed. Wages, he maintains, would in that case not vary at all, and, therefore, they would need no general combination to settle rates. We should be sorry to see arbitration abandoned without its place being occupied by something better, butwe are inclined to look to co-partnerships as being that something better which will succeed arbitration, even as in the degrees of comparison better is followed by good, to be itself succeeded by best. Working men will, by-and-bye, find in it something better than Unionism. Messrs. Fox. by-and-bye, find in it something better than Unionism. Messrs. Fox, HEAD, and Co. began by saying to their men, "Now, what we must do is to establish a firm union between you and us. You must, therefore, first cease to have a firm union with anyone else." The firm did not believe in the faithful service of the men to them if at the

as he would to his own concerns. Human nature, however, is human nature, and though a man may be paid not for mere muscular labour alone, but likewise for services in which mind is in more request than muscle, yet, when he knows that he shall receive as much year by year for his services when his department may be more than necessarily costly as he would receive if in that department he should exercise unwonted vigilance, with a view to its economical management, he will not, to say the least, distress himself. To such men, in the great concern to which we are now referring, it will by-and-bye be said in substance, "Now, your department as at present managed costs so and so; you have the control of it, and can make it less expensive if you so determine. Henceforth what you make it less costly than now shall form the basis of a division between you and us of a sum equal to the money saved. The proportion to be adjusted in the manner following." This is beginning tenderly, but it is beginning in the right direction, and we hail it with much gratification. We are sure that the difficulty with which this firm thus surround the question will disappear the more resolutely it is looked at; and we are quite certain that many other firms could more readily embrace the co-partnership principle in all its entirety, as carried on by Messrs, Fox, Head, and Co., than this particular firm can in only the partial degree that we have sketched. Mr. Head is not far wrong when he looks upon the co-partnership system as one feature of the great liberal principles in which the people of this country have some faith. He believes in these people, even as wage earners relieving their employers from anxiety, and raising profits to a maximum; even as he is quite aware that they are able to obstruct and in many ways render profit impossible. He is anxious to put the working classes in a position in which they should be trusted, and he believes that English workmen, perfectly understood, properly treated, and labouring on principles that a

EFFECTS OF COLD UPON IRON.—The apparent undecisiveness of the experiments for ascertaining the effects of cold upon iron recently brought before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, induced Mr. P. SPENCE to undertake a further series. He limited himself to ascertaining whether the reduction of temperature has any, and if so what, effect on cast-iron with regard to its powers of resisting transverse strain either of weight or pressure. As experiments made with iron of special quality are quite worthless for all practical purposes, Mr. SPENCE was careful to obtain such as might be considered as generally obtainable in themarkot. Messrs, RYE, SON, and OGDEN, of Newton Heath, carefully made 50 cast-iron bars 3 feet long × half an inch square, all out of one ladle, and of No. 3 Glengarnock pig, and Kirkless Hall common pig. Mr. SPENCE cut each bar into three lengths of 1 ft., the 150 pieces being thrown together in a heap; the ends were then covered with paint, that the new fracture might be examined; and the heap was then taken into his laboratory, so that it had three chances of perfect mixing. A boy 11 years old now handed him the pieces singly from the heap, and he placed them alternately one by one in two lots, until he had got 70 pieces in each lot. One lot was placed in a freezing mixture, standing at zero, for nearly 48 hours, and the other lot was put into water at 70° Fahr., chiefly that the pieces might be broken wet, as those would necessarily be when taken out of the freezing mixture. The distance between the supports was exactly 9 in. in every case; and Mr. Spences experiments prove that "cast-iron having at 70° and Mr. Spences experiments prove that "cast-iron having at 70° the server and Mr. Spences experiments prove that "cast-iron having at 70° the provence of the freezing mixture. those would necessarily be when taken out of the freezing mixture. The distance between the supports was exactly 9 in. in every case; and Mr. SPENCES experiments prove that "cast-iron having at 70° Fahr. a given power of resistance to transverse strain will on its temperature being reduced to zero have that power increased by 3 per cent." At the temperature of 70° Fahr. the maximum breaking weight was 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., and the minimum 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., equal to an average of 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. At zero the maximum breaking weight was 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., and the minimum 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., equal to an average of 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. The difference, therefore, is but 5 lbs., or less than 12 per cent., increase by the reduction of temperature. Adding together, however, the breaking weights of the 70 samples tested at 70° Fahr., the total is 268 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., equal to an average of 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 104 lbs. The total breaking weight of the 70 samples tested at zero was 276 cwts. 3 qrs., equal to an average of 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 224 lbs. The difference thus shown is 12½ lbs., or about 3 per cent. increase, as Mr. SPENCE states. Mr. SPENCE states,

WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—Mr. RICHARD GAMMON, of Westbury, has patented a new railway sleeper, which is likely to supersede the whole of those at present in use, especially in tropical countries. The constructors of our railways in India experience the greatest difficulties in making and maintaining the permanent-way. The dry-rot, and those pests of India—the white ants—destroy everything. Sleepers sent from England crossoted and "pickled" are not water that of from the industries of the year and vermin and seldom or thing. Sleepers sent from England creosoted and "pickled" are not protected from the influence of the sun and vermin, and seldom or never last more than three years. It was necessary, therefore, to find a substitute, something not only impervious to the attacks of the insects, but which might be made in this country perfect and ready to be laid down wherever they should be required. Mr. GAMMON's sleeper is made up of a number of webs and plates of rolled iron, riveted together, and pierced with bolt-holes for the chairs. This saves about two-thirds of the labour in laying, and leaves but little work to be done by native or other labour. The direct cost is not more than 1s. each above that of the best wooden sleepers, and they are calculated to last ten times as long in tropical countries, and three times as long in Europe. Many eminent engineers and railway contractors, who have examined them, believe they will be the railway sleepers of the future. At all events, the invention is highly ingenious, and likely to supply a great want.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLING IN COLLIERIES.—The advantages of being able to communicate from one part of a colliery to another, especially where the workings are very extensive, are of more than ordinary importance, and it appears that such can now be done at a trifling cost. Mr. R. MILLER, of the Strafford Main Colliery, near Barnsley, has just applied the system at that place, and found it to work admirably. The apparatus consists simply of an ordinary galvanic battery, with the usual preparations of copper, zinc, &c. From the two sides a system of bells, which act as signals, and both alongside of the engine place as system of bells, which act as signals, and both alongside of the engine place as system of copper wires are taken, one through a system of nonection with the signals; but should anything occur whilst a being a those wires are simply together on the road the electric current is not completed, and no action take together in his fingers to make the circuit, and to give the signal to instantaneously "stop," and then when all is right to "go on" again, as may be requested by means, of the apparatus and wires; also, a system of messages can be transmitted from one end of the pit to another, so that the manager or others are saved long Journeys in making enquiries. Such can be done at little condition can be done for a mere nominal sum. By such simple means accidents in pit bottoms would, no doubt, often be prevented, and when they did occur would be immediately known in every part, and all danger from them anticipated and obvilated. We have every reason to believe that the eystem will commend test.

BESSEMER AND CRUCIBLE STEEL CASTINGS FOR GUN BARRELS The great demand since the commencement of the war on the inent for rifles has led to the adaptation by Mr. FOSTER, of to be as fair and impartial as can reasonably be desired by ransters or workmen, and whether these be engaged in coal or liferous mining. The opinion of honourable members who are ledy can glean from others should exercise but little influence; be debate on Thursday, however, the views of such men as whether the sevent of the members who are leaded to the members who are ledy can glean from others should exercise but little influence; be debate on Thursday, however, the views of such men as who will be faithful to their Unionist leaders. And what the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. We concur with the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. The firm is the part that the firm asked their men to do they themselves did on their part. The firm is the part that the firm aske Continent

r a hoop, tyre, or other article of given weight and dimensions. The motal ntre or core may be made either solid or hollow. In like manner cylindrical rms may be made of cast-steel suitable for other purposes. Mr. Foster is at esent in treaty for the production of a large number weekly of gui-barrels, at the invention is likely to turn out a very valuable one, and also effect a eat improvement in the production of barrels of every description.

ANALYSES OF CORNISH ROCKS.

ANALYSES OF CORNISH ROCKS.

A valuable and interesting paper on the Chemical Composition and Microscopic Constitution of Certain Cornish Rocks has been communicated to the "Philosophical Magazine," by Mr. J. A. PHILLIPS, F.G.S. Both the slates and granites of Cornwall are traversed by numerous dykes of granitic and porphyritic rock, called elvans, by occasional trap-dykes, by numerous copper and tin lodes, and by various cross-courses and flookans, the latter being fissures filled with clay. This formation is characteristic not only of the whole of Cornwall, but also of a large portion of Devonshire. Masses of serpentine occur in various localities in this district, particularly in the southwestern portion of Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point, The object of Mr. Phillips's paper is to give the results of a series of careful analyses and of numerous microscopical examinations, as a small instalment of that mass of exact information so necessary to a more accurate knowledge of the petrology of one of our most important mining districts.

The constitution of killas varies so greatly that the analyses could scarcely be recognised as referring to the same material and depth, as depth appears from the figures given to have no determinate influence in changing the characteristics of the killas. Thus the killas of Polgooth Mine, taken from the adit level, the 80 fm. level, and the 100 fm. level respectively, gave the following results:—

Addt. 80 fathom. 100 fathom.

100 fm. level respectively	Adit.	20110	80 fathom.		100 fathom.
Specific gravity			2:66- 2:60		2·73 3·33— 3·20
Water	60.45-60.39		63.00-63.20		51.00-50.83
Titanic acid	21- 21		311000		Trace.
Phosphoric acid	20.67-21.00		20.50-19.80		20.67-20.90
Ferric oxide	8.31- 8.19		3.56- 3.46	•••••	13·44-13·39 4·70- 5·14
Ferrous oxide	1.91— 1.87 .43— .39		3.10-2.00		-
Oxide of manganese			Trace. 1.35-1.20	*****	Trace. 1.68-1.56
Lime	1.86- 1.56 Trace.				-
Potassa	'74- '80				*95 *91 3:96 4:20
Soda	1.96- 1.94				
Total	100.20-99.89		99.19-98.26	******	99.73-100.13

The only other mine from which Mr. Phillips has analysed ore from two levels is that of Botallack. The subjoined are the results—

Specific gravity	2.95		2.82	
Water	40.2740.16	********	\$5.83-33.03	
Titanic acid	•15 •15		Trace.	
Alumina	24.03-23.99		16.69-16.77	
Ferric oxide	4.26-4.16	*********	7·17— 6·88 13·67—13·75	
Sulphur	Trace.		Trace.	
Lime Magnesia			5·02- 4·78 11·43-11·61	
Potassa	1.66- 1.68	*********	·78 - ·68	
Soda				
Total	. 99.65-99.36	*******	99.39 - 99.53	

Now, if the figures here given be compared with those given for the Lizard serpentine it will appear that there is no justification for the inference drawn from Mr. Phillips's paper that kills changes into serpentine in depth, nor that it is, principally, the proportion of magnesia that changes a rock from a killas to a serpentine, but rather that it is the decrease in the percentage of alumina that exercises the influence, the analysis of the serpentine showing—water, 15·52; silica, 38·58; alumina, 3·06; ferric oxide, 1·95; ferrous oxide, 5·10; oxide of manganese, trace; protoxide of nickel, '30; sesquioxide of chromium, '08; magnesia, 34·32; potassa, '30; soda, '76.

It would appear, then, to be the presence of alumina, potassa, and soda that keeps the killas distinct from the serpentine. The whole subject, however, might be very profitably discussed by those

whole subject, however, might be very profitably discussed by those engaged in working mines.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLARD.

Feb. 22.—The impulse which was given to the price of Pig-Iron last week weakened at its close, but the opening this week was charactised by an improvement, and yesterday the market closed at 52s. 3d. prompt, and 52s. 6d. one month, or 4½d. a ton on Friday's quotations. The masters have advanced their prices under this impulse, and if local melters were at work, and peace were restored to Europe, the market would then take a decided advance. The make of 127 furnaces which are now in blast is considerably in excess of present demand; but with ports opened, the local strike amongst the malleable workers brought to a close, and peace amongst the nations, the consumption of iron would go on uninterruptedly excess of present demand; but with ports opened, the local strike amongst the malleable workers brought to a close, and peace amongst the nations, the consumption of iron would go on uninterruptedly for years to come. The shipments of pig-iron for the week just ended are short of those of the corresponding week last year, being only 7787 tons, against 9571 tons in the same week of 1870; but this week, out of the 19 ports of shipment, only 10 return shipments, nine having shipped nothing. The market was steady to-day—52s. 2d. cash, 52s. 3d. eight days, and 52s. 5d. and 52s. 5d. one month was paid for several thousand tons, closing buyers at lowest figures, sellers requiring 1d. per ton more. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 9d.; No. 3, 52s. Makers' iron, No. 1—Coltness, 62s.; Gartsherrie, 61s.; Calder, 59s. 6d.; Shotts, 58s. 6d.; Langloan, 56s.; Eglinton (at Ardrossan), 53s. 6d. Some of the malleable ironworks having partially resumed work both in this and the Coatbridge districts, these works are as busy as they can be, and are open to engage additional hands. Prices are now being quoted for first common bars, 8l.; second ditto, 7l. 10s.; plates (ship), 8l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. 5s.; boiler ditto, 9l. to 16l. for extra; rails, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 5s. The exports of manufactured iron for the week amount to 75 tons of various kinds; galvanised, 79\frac{3}{4} tons; chains, to 22l. value; cast manufactures, to 4108l., or 11 tons; and cast pipes, to 1007l. value. The orders for finished iron which are held back on account of the strike are numerous; and as the Clyde builders are busy with vessels of large tonnage, there will be great demand for ship iron during the year.

With regard to the ironworkers' strike, the majority of the men attill hold out, the works in operation being as yet supplied by non-Union men. At a mass meeting of workers held in Motherwell, on Saturday, at which the following resolution was passed unanimously:—'That we, the publiers of Scotland, agree to offer to our employers to resume work on the following terms. Hug

A small but compact malleable ironworks has been set in motion at Holytown. It is named the Clydesdale Iron Company's Works, and is owned by Bain, M'Corkindale, and Co. It has 10 pudding-furnaces, constructed on the Gorman principle; the hammer is of 40-cwt. power; and they have a heavy plate-mill and rolling-mills, with shearing-machine, and scrap-cutters, &c. Attached are houses for the workmen. The whole machinery and appliances embrace the newest improvements.

craft is of somewhat novel construction, and is to be employed for making break-waters, and works of that nature, as well as for the ordinary purposes of a hop-per-barge. She has been built for Barrow-In-Furness, at which rising port ex-tensive improvements are at present in progress, under the direction of Messrs. McClean and Stlleman, C.E. A duplicate steam hopper-barge, and two powerful steam screw-dredgers, are in hands at present for the same destination.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, Feb. 23.—There is generally a better feeling in the Iron Trade this week. Enquiry for nearly all classes of iron is slightly improved, and prices may be regarded as being rather firmer. Tuesday's market at Middlesborough was well attended. The amount of business actually closed was, however, not large; for pig-iron quotations were stiffer, and are now more uniform. This week's rates are the same as those quoted on 'Change last market day—46s. 6d. to 47s. for No. 3; and 50s. 6d. is firmly asked for No. 1, net cash, on trucks at makers' works. Deliveries are generally steady; and by water they will be largely increased as soon as the continental ports now blocked up are opened. A considerable quantity of iron is awaiting opportunity to be shipped thither. The finished iron market is somewhat better. Most plate-makers are in a pretty fair position for orders, and are now able to get rather higher prices than prevailed a few weeks ago. For rails there are a few enquiries being made, but there is not an average demand for this class of manufacture. For Russia the demand is slow, but if the political difficulty having regard to that country be disposed of satisfactorily, and a definite arrangement of affairs on the Continent is made, an important change for the better is certain to take place in this department of the iron trade. A small order or two for rails are said to have lately been refor the better is certain to take place in this department of the iron trade. A small order or two for rails are said to have lately been received in the Cleveland district. Shipbuilding is active, and orders are in the hands of some firms to give full employment for a considerable time. Marine engine-builders are well employed, and for general engineering requirements there is a large quantity of work

The new works in the neighbourhood of Middlesborough are making The new works in the neighbourhood of Middlesborough are making rapid progress towards completion. The Imperial Ironworks, the property of Messrs, Jackson, Gill, and Co., at Eston, are so far finished as to enable a commencement to be made with the manufacture of puddled bars on Monday, the 5th proximo; there are 22 puddling furnaces at these new works. The Britannia Ironworks are also beginning to show signs of completion in many of their departments; the manufacture of puddled bars will be commenced at these works within a month from the present time. These works will be of large capability when finished. There are at the present time 120 puddling furnaces "down."

On Saturday afternoon the principals of the firm of Fox Head and

capability when finished. There are at the present time 120 pugging furnaces "down,"

On Saturday afternoon the principals of the firm of Fox, Head, and Co., of the Newport Co-operative Rolling Mills, Middlesborough, met their employees, with their wives and families, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesborough, to give an account of the working of the co-operative scheme throughout another year. Mr. Theodore Fox (who presided), Mr. Head, and Mr. Newcomen addressed the meeting. Mr. Waterhouse, of the firm of Bryce, Holyland, and Waterhouse, public accountants, of London, then addressed the meeting, and made the declaration in the following terms:—"We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of Messrs. Fox, Head, and Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870. The books show that results of the manufacture for the past year justify a division under Clause 12 of the co-operation scheme of a sum which will admit of a bonus to the employed of 4 per cent. on the wages and salaries received by them during the year."

The annual dinner of the ironmasters and iron manufacturers was

em during the year.

The annual dinner of the ironmasters and iron manufacturers was

held on Tuesday, at the Zetland Hotel, Saltburn by-the-Sea. Mr. William Whitwell is elected President of the Manufacturers' Association for this year. It is rumoured that Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow, and another gentleman whose name we have not heard, are to be the managing directors of a new blastfurnace company, to be called the Marton Iron Company.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES

Feb. 23.—The Iron Trade continues quiet, but prospects are brightening as the establishment of peace becomes more certain; for, once it is clearly known that the conflict will not be renewed, the long-expected improvement in the demand will begin to take place, and a higher scale of prices may be commanded. As was remarked in last week's report, the present obtainable rates are far too low to induce makers to accept anything like long engagement. last week's report, the present obtainable rates are far too low to induce makers to accept anything like long engagements, were such placed in the markets. There is, perhaps, a little more activity at the works, and the make in most departments has somewhat increased, although there are not many new contracts in hand. In anticipation of an early demand for large quantities of railway iron for Russia, the rail mills are kept in pretty regular employ, and considerable stocks of rails are sent down to the local ports to be ready for shipment. The Baltic shipping season will shortly open, and there is reason to believe that the clearances of railway material will be extensive. From the United States specifications come regularly to hand, but advices from New York are not latterly so favourable as might be desired. On account of the colonies there is still something doing, but not much. The home railway companies are said to be entering the markets with a little more freedom. The continued wear and tear renders it absolute that renewals must at least be attended to, and that further delay would be disadvantageous. There is a pretty good enquiry for bars and some other descriptions of make. Pig also commands a good sale, and the make continues large. There is searcely any new feature in the Tin-Plate Trade.

There is now little doubt that the proposed reduction of wages, referred to in previous reports, will have to be carried out by the ironmasters. The men have been labouring under the impression that a reduction is not really a necessary step as arising out of the present position of the trade, and they refer to the dividends declared by some of the iron companies as a proof that their employers are reaning a handsome return upon their capital. They, however, for induce makers to accept anything like long engagements, were such

that a reduction is not really a necessary step as arising out of the present position of the trade, and they refer to the dividends declared by some of the iron companies as a proof that their employers are reaping a handsome return upon their capital. They, however, forget that the dividends in question—for instance, those of the Blaenavon, Rhymney, Ebbw Vale, and other companies—were up to Sept. 30, a period which included some of the best contracts obtained in this district for many years past. Since then orders have had to be taken at a reduction, which commenced at 10s. per ton, and which has now reached from 25s. to 30s. per ton, as compared with the quotations which were obtainable about this time last year. Hence it is clear that the masters are not only justified, but in order to obtain anything like a profit upon their manufacture they will be compelled to enforce a reduction, averaging 10 per cent.

A better feeling is evinced in the Steam Coal Trade as the prospects of peace brighten, but the trade is far from being in a satisfactory state. Considerable clearances have been made during the week to France, and the usual shipments have been made to the West Indies, the Indian stations, South America, and the Adriatic ports. The future prosperity of the trade undoubtedly greatly depends upon the cessation of the war, for without France as a customer there will of necessity be a large degree of depression. In the House Coal Trade business is a little quieter, the season having now arrived when the consumption of house coal is beginning to fall off.

As some proof, however, of the expectations that are entertained in the district it may be stated that preparations are being made to

proof, however, of the expectations that are entertained in the district it may be stated that preparations are being made to recommence operations at several collieries which have been at a stand-still for a considerable time past. The proprietors of the Gnoll

stand-still for a considerable time past. The proprietors of the Gnoll Colliery near Neath, have agreed to re-construct the necessary machinery for the carrying on of operations, which will be re-commenced with the least possible delay. Operations are also being resumed at the Raglan Colliery, Briton Ferry.

We are pleased to hear that the Lydbrook Tin-Plate Works, near Ross, in the Forest of Dean, has been taken by Mr. Richard Thomas, late manager of the Ynispenllwch Tin-Plate Works, Swansea Valley. We cordially wish him success in his new undertaking.

Undoubtedly a great boon to the district will be the transformation of the Great Western line of rallway from broad to narrow guage. The directors have announced their intention to bring the matter before the next general meeting of the empany, and it is to be hoped that the proj. et will be carried out as soon as possible. The coal traffic which has been lost to the line for want of a narrow sustained through not having their coals cheaply conveyed to the metropolits such as the company, that no time will be lost in laying down the narrow guage line, which can be done without much interference to the traffic.

A sad and fatal accident occurred this week at the Genig pit, at

ascend, and in jumping off Mr. Veal fell into the sump, where there was about 7 ft. of water, and was drowned. It was distinctly stated that no signal was given for the raising of the carriage. There were, however, other landing places, and no means of communication existed between one and the other. At the inquest which was held on the body, the jury renursked upon the want of efficient and distinct means of communication from one level to another, and the jury recommended the establishment of such means.

The dividend of the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company (Limited) for the past half-year is 4s, per share of 3f, 10s, paid, which is about 5% per cent. for the year. The profits of the company were, however, sufficient to pay another 2s, per share, only that part of it was paid in the reduction of the mortgage. They are making extensive trials in search of further deposits of trov ore.

In the Rolls Court the Gloucester Wagon Company applied for leave to sloze a large number of wagons in the possession of the Hirwain from and Goal Company, whose affairs are being wound-me. It was alleged that the value of the wagons was 21,090%, of which the Hirwain Company had paid 80007, the condition being that the wagons should be placed in their hands for use, and become their absolute property, if the full amount was paid within a given period. The Hirwain Company were prepared to relinquish possession of the wagons if the Gloucester Company would release them from all claims for arrears of purchase-money, all liability in connection with the wagons, and the judgment which had been obtained for arrears of rent. On behalf of the Gloucester Company it was stated that nothing less than possession of the wagons would be satisfactory to them. The Chief Clerk biamed the companies for not settling the dispute, and reserved his judgment to give them an opportunity for doing so.

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The arrivals at Swansea include—the Mariette, from Bordeaux, with 178 tons of pitwood, for James Davies; Francis II., from Bilboa, with 26 tons of nineral ore, for Bichardson and Co.; Plenson, from Lisbon, with 56 tons of nineral ore, for Bichardson and Co.; Edila, from Nevassa, with 400 tons of phosphate of lime, for Vivian and Sons; Croydon, from Honderkilp, with 570 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Fergus, from Oporto, with 670 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Fergus, from Oporto, with 13 tons of silver ore, so tons of bar lead, and 742 tons of bar copper, for Richardson and Co.; Sencedora, from Caldera, with 50 tons of copper ore, 277 tons of bar copper, 380 tons of silver ore, and 2 tons of nickel ore, for H. Bath and Son; Pearl, from Carloforte, with 39 tons of 180 ore, for H. Bath and Son; Tabina Helena, from Bilboa, with 250 tons of 180 ore, for Hilbath and Son; Tabina Helena, from Bilboa, with 250 tons of 180 ore, for Hilbath and Son; Abenir de Brest, from Bordeaux, with 90 tons of pitwood, for P. Beer and Co.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

Feb. 23.—There is a certain degree of improvement in the demand Feb. 25.—There is a certain degree of improvement in the demand for iron, and considerable hope that the peace which is confidently looked for as the result of the meeting at Versailles will be followed by an increased demand. The works are not, however, generally in full employment, and only a few firms are busy. The demand for coal is scarcely so brisk as it was, but the miners are well employed, and there are rumours of a demand for increased wages, but the season is rapidly approaching when this branch of industry will be less notive.

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Several failures have been announced in South Staffordshire of

less active.

Several failures have been announced in South Staffordshire of late. Samuel Hingley and Co., of the Corbyn's Hall Ironworks, Pensnett, have suspended payment. The liabilities are stated to amount to 25,000%, and the assets are not expected to amount to more than 5s. in 1%. This is probably another of the many failures in the iron trade which arise from persons entering into the trade with insufficient capital. Messrs, James and George Onions, iron-masters, of Dudley Port, are also calling their creditors together.

The forthcoming International Exhibition will receive considerable contributions from Staffordshire. The earthenware and porcelain of the Staffordshire Potteries will form a conspicuous, and it is believed a distinguished, feature in it; and from Shropshire the well-known firm of Messrs. Maw will show a variety of their encaustic tiles, and many other artistic forms of manufacture from clays of various colours, with great varieties of ornamentation produced by the employment of mineral glazes. The well-known Coalbrookdale are also preparing many specimens of their admirable produced by the employment of mineral glazes.

Mr. Isaac Spooner, the stipendiary magistrate for South Staffordshire, had before him on Tuesday, at Wednesbury, a case in which a miner claimed a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice from Charles Meicham, a chartermaster, working at the Mill Pool Colliery, West Bromwich. The complainant was working near a tree where there was evidently some danger of a fall, and some direction was given to him by the defendant that if he saw the tree move to stop working. The tree gave way, a fall took place, and a quantity of coal had to be removed before he could get out. He had to cease working, and claimed a fortnight's notice. The defence was that the accident was caused by the complainant's want of attention to orders; but the magistrate, after a careful consideration of the whole case, decided that he was put to work in a dangerous piace, and ordered defendant to pay the fortnight

MIDLAND STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND ASSURANCE COMPANY. MIDLAND STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND ASSURANCE COMPANY,

—The following is a brief summary of the working of the company during the
year 1879. At the close of the year 1879 there were under inspection 1319 hollers,
and under assurance 1-38, making a total of 2957. These were used for the following purposes: -12483 in collicries and mines, 1325 in ironworks, and 359 in mills
of vartous kinds. The boilers were of the following general description—2395
fired externally, and 562 fired internally. During the year there have been
made 13,436 examinations, of which 1801 have been internal, and 1699 in the
flues. This shows that each boiler has been seen four or five times, and about
three-fitths of the number examined inside and in the flues. Thirty four engines have been indicated and reported upon, and in many cases great waste of
fuel prevented. Among the explosions during 1870, three of the boilers were
under assurance—one exploded from "furrow" beneath angle iron; another
from seam rip at old repair, both invisible by inspection; and the third from
shortness of water. There have been four other explosions of assured boilers,
too slight to include in the list; three were from the collapse of Cornish boilers
from shortness of water, and the fourth from rupture of the side of a furnace
boiler through accumulation of scale. One boiler exploded which had been under inspection, but several times refused as unfit for assurance.

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes:

All the producers of "marked" iron continue to command the list prices—common bars at the works, \$l.; best bars, \$l.; sheets, \$l. 10s.; doubles, \$11l.; nail sheets, \$l.; latten, \$12s. 10s.; boiler-plates, \$l. 10s.; rods, \$l.; hoops, \$l.; gas strip, \$l. 10s., and all other sorts in proportion, but for second-class and more inferior productions it is not so easy to fix quotations, which are governed in a great measure by the financial circumstances of the manufacturers, many of whom are underselling to a greater or less extent. The demand for pig-iron is hardly so brisk as it was, and prices are a shade easier, unless it is for well-known brands, which maintain quarter-day rates, and under any circumstances the producers have sufficient orders on their books, and coming in, to enable them to maintain these through the quarter. The demand for coal is not so brisk as it was, and as the season advances the trade will become still more inactive, especially for domestic purposes. The enquiries for the native ironstone of the district are becoming more numerous. A considerable quantity of hematite, hydrate, and colitic fron ores is still brought into South Staffordshire and East Worcester-shire, and to a greater or less extent affect the sales and prices of argillaceous ironstone of these localities. Some of the former ores, which are brought from Ulverstone and Froghall, are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and make red-short, which is rob toos good for some particular purposes as the iron made from our native ores, and as a consequence these districts will always command a trade, if attention be pald to quality. All the producers of "marked" iron continue to command the list

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

There is no alteration in the state of the Iron Trade in Derbyshire, and the same may also be said with regard to the colliery interest. About an average tonnage of house and other coal is being sent by the Midland to London, and also to Birmingham and the West. The development of the minerals in the Unstone Valley, on the new line of railway between Sheffield and Chesterfield. valley, on the new line of railway between Sheffield and Chesterfield, is making rapid progress. Messrs, Rhodes and Son, who have one colliery in the locality, have just commenced sinking another one to the Silkstone seam, and it is expected will get ironstone in connection with the coal, so that there is every probability of furnaces being erected in the valley. Previous to the railway being formed Mr. Rangeley had a furnace for melting the local ore, but it had to make way for the line and has not as yet hear realeast. We cordially wish nim success in the forther workmen. The whole machinery and appliances embrace the newset improvements.

The Shipping Coal Trade is very active, both foreign and coastwise, the opening of the Northern ports increasing the demand. During the week there were sent seaward 14,284 tons foreign, and 17,98 tons coastwise. The coal traffic white has been lost to the line for want to the coastwise. The coal traffic white has been lost to the line for want to the same month of 1870.

The Clyde shipbuilders had, perhaps, never so many large vessels on the stocks at one time as they have lost now, and are still adding. On Morany, of 3400 tons, and 450-horse peacement for the Peninsular and Oriental Cay the General Steam Navigation Company had launched, for their trade belower nominal. The vessel is named the Index, on Time was also launched an iron serve whopper-barge, now the Genig pit. He was accompanied by the engineer of the works, and 20-horse power. This of 250 tons builders' measurement, fitted with engines of 30-horse power. This

ment, both in table and spring knife goods. For wire there is a brisk demand for telegraph use, and a large quantity is now being made for the purpose of superseding the hempen clothes-lines, the former being not only easily cleaned, but not liable to break, besides being very durable. There is now a strike of fork-grinders for an advance of wages, but it is not expected to last long.

In the Rotherham district business continues good, especially in plates for shields and rails, and for some description of castings. The collieries are also doing tolerably well, more especially in house coal. At Chapeltown and Thorneliffe a steady trade continues to be done at the foundries, whilst the pits are being fully worked, and turning out a large quantity of coal. There is a little more doing in hard coal from South Yorkshire, steam-vessels having commenced to run between Hull and Rotterdam and Hamburg. From Grimsby there is not much alteration with regard to shipments. The tonnage going to London has been kept well since the reduction of the rate, still the trade is in a very unsettled state, seeing that no one can tell how long the present state of affairs will last, so that colliery proprietors are unable to enter into contracts in advance. This state of suspense was not at all removed by the speech of the Chairman of the Great Northern at the meeting last week, when he stated that there was every probability of that line and the Midland shortly coming to an agreement relative to the rate, it is feit that any new arrangement between the two companies is not likely to be to the interest of the South Yorkshire coalowners. The opening out of new furnaces in North Lincolnshire has led to an increased tonnage of coal and coke the coal and coke are well and more could be sold if made.

RATING OF COLLIERIES.—An important decision with respect to

RATING OF COLLIERIES.—An important decision with respect to the rating of collieries was given by the Barnsley magistrates on Wednesday. Messrs. Craik and Co., the owners of the East Gawber Colliery, were summoned by the overseers for payment of poor-rates amounting to 114t. The firm, it was stated, had paid all their rates with respect to the colliery, except those for which they were summoned, which were leded on two acress of unworked coal which were leased by the firm. It was proved that the two acress of coal had not been touched, and they could not work it without putting down new winnings. They had never derived any benefit from it, and they maintained it ought not to be rated. The magistrates adopted this view of the case, and dismissed the summons.

ought not to be rated. The magistrates adopted this view of the case, and dismissed the summons.

THE RAILWAY RATE FOR COAL TO LONDON.—The dispute between the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies as to the rate for coal going over the two lines has entered upon a new and singular phase, and one that now places the colliery proprietors of South Yorkshire in the same position in which they were before the rates were reduced. Both companies are also losing some thousands of pounds weekly, and the only persons who appear to be reaping any advantage are the metropolitan coal merchants and dealers. At the meeting held in January, at Leeds, when the Great Northern directors invited the South Yorkshire colliery owners to meet them, the former declared their intention that for the future—at all hazards—the differential rate in favour of the coalowners of Derbyshire should not be more than 8d, per ton. That agreement has been maintained up to a short time since. But now the Midland Company having made another reduction of 8d, a ton, the differential duty is again is, 4d, although the Great Northern is actually carrying coal at 2s, 3d, per ton less than in the early part of the year. The benefit given, in the first instance, by the Great Northern has practically been withdrawn, although the company is losing at least 5000, a month, Such being the case, there appears to be no reason for the two companies lighting any further, as they are now in exactly the same position they were in before the dispute arose, or the arbitration before Sir John Karslake was first initiated. As it is the coalowners of Derbyshire and Yorkshire have received no advantage, and the two companies are throwing away about 13,000. Or 14,000. every month. The South Yorkshire colliery proprietors are now desermined to support most stremously the new coal railway to London from the Manchester and Shellied line at Lincoln on to the Great Korthern having withdrawn the opposition to it, there is every probability that it will be carried, and be a b

Mr. JOHN DONALD, iron merchant, Glasgow, has just patented a Mr. John Donald, from merchant, Grasgow, has just patented a new heating furnace, which promises to eclipse all others yet intro-duced into Scotland, if the results so far obtained can be perma-nently depended upon. These results, the patentee informs us, are not of the nature of experiments. With some slight modifications, the furnace has been in operation on the Continent for a consider-able time, although the first erected in Great Britain has only just been put up at the Lancefield Forge, Glasgow, where it has realised all the expectations formed concerning it.

The advantages claimed for this furnace and its various modifica

tions are these

A very considerable saving of fuel by a very good combustion

1.—A very considerable saving of fuel by a very good combustion on the grate, and consequently an almost entire consumption of smoke.
2.—By the mode of applying the blast an inferior class of coal can be used, triping or riddled doors being quite sufficient to create a thoroughly good welding heat.
3.—The furnace occupies the smallest possible room, and having no chimney it can be placed in any part of the establishment.
4.—Being entirely above ground, and formed generally of one rivel, or casting, it can be shifted if necessary with little trouble or expense; or it can be placed upon walls, and thus made movable, the blast being conveyed to it by flexible pipes of leather or other material.

5.—The first cost is very much less than that of any draught or gas furnace; and from its simplicity of construction it is very easy

to manage.

6.—The gas can be arranged so as to produce the highest temperature for welding purposes, and for a puddling or red heat for bending purposes. Moreover, from the position of the fire-place, and that the gas is introduced with a pressure, the heat in the furnace is uniform throughout.

nace is uniform throughout.

7.—The gas escaping from the furnace may be used to heat pipes for "air heaters," which may be expedient in some cases; or to raise steam by the application of the boiler, which may be desirable in others. The pipes may be superseded by a tubular or other boiler, as may be found most convenient. Each fire-place is calculated to raise steam for at least 10-horse power.

8.—There is no risk whatever of explosion the grate being per-

raise steam for at least 10-horse power.

8.—There is no risk whatever of explosion, the grate being perfectly free to the atmosphere. There is no disagreeable smell, as is frequently the case with other gas furnaces. The absence of any draught also lessens the wear of the interior very much, and in the ease of the iron-heating furnace reduces the heat to a minimum. The arrangement of the fire-place of this furnace renders it specially applicable to marine purposes, not only in respect of saving of fuel, which allows greater accommodation, but from the fact that they are capable of dispensing with the cumbrous funnel, which occupies the deck. Each fire-place requires about 500 cubic feet of air per minute under a slight pressure, which can easily be obtained from the fan used for the ventilation of the vessel. The apparatus for feeding is very simple, and the air passing through the flues and for feeding is very simple, and the air passing through the flues and the tube with a pressure is brought into more immediate contact with these parts of the boiler. A greater heat it thus obtained than by draught alone, and the consumption of smoke will be so effectual

by draught alone, and the consumption of smoke will be so effectual that a much smaller chimney will be required.

The blast-pipes are made of sheet-iron for conveying the air into the ship under the grate, and at the same time feeding the funnel, regulated by a valve. The outside easing of the plate is of iron, rivetted to strong angle-iron at the top and bottom.

In one establishment on the Continent where the furnace has been in operation for a considerable time, the consumption of fuel was 35 cwts., and the production of plates was 68 cwts. during 24 hours, with 5 per cent. waste, as against 50 cwts. of coals and 161 cwts. plates, and 8 per cent. waste of an ordinary draught furnace, giving at the same time a result of 30 per cent. saving of fuel.

The management of the furnace is exceedingly simple. Live coals

The management of the furnace is exceedingly simple. are put on the grate through the funnel. Continuous feeding is then commenced, with a quick blast, and as the combustion proceeds the blast is increased, care being taken to have it so strong as to blow the coals into the furnace; but the blast in the funnel must be regulated with regard to the blast below the grate, so that the gas cannot escape through the hole in the funnel. The heat in the furnace can be increased or diminished by raising or lowering the funnel. When the fire on the grate is quite lively, and between 4 and 6 in. high, the furnace should be fired by small quantities at a time, so that the gas may be clear, and the furnace kept full of it. The gas at the commencement is dark, but it quickly becomes clearer as the furnace increases in temperature, and at last, with good coal, gets quite

carried into the furnace by the blast. Soft coals are preferable, but not so soft that they would cake, and in pieces about the size of

The following are some well ascertained results of the new fur-nace:—In a double heating furnace, with four fire-places, for rolling large sizes of bars and rails, the coal used was 75 cwts., the produc-

large sizes of bars and rails, the coal used was 75 cwts., the production of iron was 336 cwts., during the 24 hours, with 5 per cent, waste. Two draught furnaces, for the same purpose, produced 300 cwts. of iron with 100 cwts. of coal, and 10 per cent. waste, during the same time, giving 33 per cent, saving of fuel in the case of the gas furnace, independent of the saving in waste,

In a heating furnace with one fire-place, for rolling smaller sizes of bar-iron, the consumption of fuel during 24 hours was 20 cwts., with a production of 168 cwts, iron, and 5 per cent. waste; an ordinary furnace, taking 45 cwts, of coal for 100 cwts, of iron, and 8 per cent. waste, giving the large advantage of 73 per cent. in favour of the gas furnace. In the next furnace, which had two fire-places, and was specially constructed for Bessemer ingots, the consumption of coal during 24 hours was 35 cwts., and the production of rails was 336 cwts., making 3 per cent. waste. A draught furnace, for the

of coal during 24 hours was 35 cwts., and the production of rails was 336 cwts., making 3 per cent. waste. A draught furnace, for the same purpose, took 50 cwts. of coal during a like period to produce 200 cwts of rails, with 5 per cent. of waste, affording an advantage in favour of the new furnace of 60 per cent.

The next furnace to which we shall allude was constructed for making plates, and measured 20 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. The furnace was adapted for heating plates intended for making sheets. There were two furnaces. The consumption of coal was generally about 40 cwts. during the 24 hours, and the sheets produced, depending on the size, averaged from 84 to 168 cwts. The same furnace, before being altered, had an ordinary fire-place and chimney for draught, and consumed generally 100 cwts. in giving the same production; but the plates were very unequally heated, while it was gratifying to

and consumed generally 100 cwts. in giving the same production; but the plates were very unequally heated, while it was gratifying to see that with the new furnace a perfectly uniform heat was obtained. The furnace at Lancefield is fired by a boy, in the simplest possible manner. The dross is put down a cast-iron cone tunnel, turned and bored so as to form an air-tight joint. This furnace consumes its own smoke most effectually, and only requires about 15½ cwts. of coals in the 12 hours. The heat is got up by a little rotary engine, close at hand, which is made to drive a pair of fans. There is apparatus for generating the gas, as in the case of Siemens' furnace, apart from the furnace, and the required heat is got up fully sooner than by an ordinary furnace. The saving in first cost is very considerable, and reaches, we believe, fully 50 per cent.

The patentee has got orders from several shipbuilding firms on the Clyde to supply them with the new furnace, and altogether it promises to revolutionise to a greater or less extent the entire system of heating furnaces in Scotland.

of heating furnaces in Scotland.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in January amounted to 40,502 tons, as compared with 68,652 tons in January, 1870, and 36,430 tons in January, 1869. The shipments to the United States in January amounted to 28,264 tons, against 24,610 tons in January, 1870, and 20,421 tons in January, 1869. No shipments were made to France in January, although in January, 1869, 1032 tons went in that direction. The great explanation of the diminished shipments of January is found, however, in the fact that British India only absorbed in that month 4455 tons, as compared with 21,070 tons in January, 1870, and 1672 tons in January, 1869. The value of the railway iron exported in January was 311,8112, as compared with 558,8052, in January, 1870, and 284,4322, in January, 1869.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. Hick, the following gentlemen were appointed members of a Select Committee to enquire into the cause of steam-boiler explosions:—Sir T. Bazley, Mr. Tipping, Mr. Platt, Mr. J. Fielden, Capt. Beaumont, Mr. Birley, Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Lancaster, Col. Gray, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. M'Clure, Mr. Armitstead, Mr. Pim, Mr. Laird, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Hick.

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At a recent meeting of the London Association of Foremen Engineers (Mr. J. Newton, Royal Mint, in the chair), an interesting and valuable paper on "Boiler London Association of Foremen Engineers (Mr. J. Newton, Royal Mint, in the chair), an interesting and valuable paper on "Boiler Explosions: their causes, and the means of preventing them," was read by Mr. G. Bell Galloway, in which he submitted that the origin of many boiler explosions arises from the generation of electricity. This may any day be proved with any boiler by electrical appliances, and it was, if he were nor mistaken, first discovered and proved by an engineer many years ago at Gateshead-on-Tyne. He simply added, for their opinion, that in cases where electricity is formed in excess in steam-boilers, it is so formed by neglect in keeping the boilers clean over the furnaces, and by allowing the sealing to accumulate in them. His next suggestion or statement is more, in his opinion, to the point. He assected that the chief cause of the boiler explosions which occur in boilers which are in working order will be found to have resulted from the absence of a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air in the water from which the steam is being generated. He asked the opinion of the Association on these points—boiler and life saving from explosions. First, as to his theory for the explosions of steam-boilers in properly constructed effective boilers whenever explosions have and may again occur; second, as to his proposed remedy by pumping atmospheric air into boilers with the feed water as contained in his patented invention. In a thoroughly practical discussion upon the paper, in which Messrs. Heiley, Ives, Bragg, Briggs, Irvine, Coates, Ramshill, and the Chairman took part. The speakers, in the main, agreed with that gentleman's theory of accounting for many boiler explosions by the action of electricity, and admitted the vital importance of keeping the boilers clean, and forcing air listo them with the feed water. In replying and noticing the various points adduced by the several speakers, Mr. Galloway took occasion, as he said, to assume the position of philosopher for the time being. He asked the audienc

Mr. Hinde Palmer's Patent Law Amendment Bill.—At the meeting of the Inventors' Institute, yesterday, the draft of this Bill, as prepared by Mr. Palmer, Q.C., M.P., was brought under the consideration of the council of the institute by Mr. R. M. Latham, the Secretary, who explained that the principal points in the Bill were the proposed reduction to one-half of the present amount of the Government fees and stamp duties on patents up to the sealing, which by the Bill would amount to 121. 10s., the third and seventh year's deferred annuties being abolished, and an annual Government charge of 5t, per annum being substituted. The other important points were the replacement of the Attorney and Solicitor General by special commissioners, who would be empowered to decide on the novelty of all applications for patents, and the proposition to enable patents to be registered as indisputable after due investigation upon their having existed unchallenged for three years, or survived the scrutiny of an action at law or suit in equity. A very important clause in the Bill was one enabling the commissioners to compel on such terms as they might deem just the granting of licences to use an invention to any person who felt himself aggrieved by the patentee keeping the trade under his invention entirely in his own hands. Mr. F. W. CAMPIN, member of the council, stated that, although he would have liked the Bill to have provided for more thorough and radical changes in the law, still he considered it was a measure worthy of being supported by the inventor and the public. On the subject of compulsory licences, however, he considered there would be much difference of opinion; for his own Mr. HINDE PALMER'S PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL. changes in the law, still he considered it was a measure worthy of being supported by the inventor and the public. On the subject of compulsory licences, however, he considered there would be much difference of opinion; for his own part, he should not object to compulsory licences in cases where the patentee locked up an invention and made no use of it, or insufficiently supplied the public demand for it; but he thought the indiscriminate grant of compulsory licences would be most unfair, because manufacturers always evinced a disposition to wait till an inventor had opened the market to his invention, and they would under the Bill merely have to remain quiet till he had doneso, and would then get a licence to use the invention on easy terms. It appeared to him that such a clause ought to receive most careful consideration from our statesmen and our inventors before it was placed on the Statute-book.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE AGENT.—A Correspondent, writing from Versailles, says—"Two days ago I was present in Fort Issy when some of the iron guns were to be destroyed, not by bursting them, but by the furnace should be fired by small quantities at a time, so that the gas may be clear, and the furnace kept full of it. The gas at the commencement is dark, but it quickly becomes clearer as the furnace increases in temperature, and at last, with good coal, gets quite white. The grate only requires to be cleaned once during each shift, in the following manner:—The blast is shut off by a valve, the door of the ash-pit is opened, the grate lowered, and through the hole in the funnel the walls are freed from slag with an iron rod. Then the furnace is resumed, with a quick blast as before, and after a few minutes the fire-place is again in good order. No special instructions are requisite with regard to the coal, except for welding purposes. It is important that they be free of dust, which would be

A layer of clay was then smeared over it, about an inch or two thick, ough this, and into the mass, was thrust a detonating fuse, which seemed Though this, and into the mass, was thrust a defonating fuse, which seemed to be simply a copper cap about 1½ in, long, half filled with detonating composition, the other half fitting on to the end of a piece of Bickford's fuse, or a ruse exactly like it. The officer lights the fuse, a couple of feet long, and every one gets under cover. After a few moments of breathless expectation, a sharp explosion is heard, and on dashing hastily out the curious gazers see that the muzzle has been broken off, and lies in several pieces on the ground. Once the explosion failed to break off the muzzle, but cracked the metal both on the upper and lower surface. If the detonating fuse is not used there is no dangerous explosion, and in this it is similar to Abel's compressed gun cotton. Perhaps that distinguished chemist will tell you the exact scientific term for the "lithofracteur." I was unable to ascertain it from any of the officers present.

TREATING MANGANESE.—The invention of Mr. G. THOMSON, of THEATING MANGANESE.—The invention of Mr. G. THOMSON, of Glasgow, consists, first, in reducing ores, oxides, or saits of manganes into the metallic state by heating them in a reverberatory or other suitable furmace in the presence of carbonacous matter in a bath of or covered by a decided sait, such as sodium chloride or other chloride which is volatile at the temperatures employed. The invention consists, second, in making ferro-manganes or saits, as interesting or fusing together metallic manganese, obtained according to the first part of this invention, or otherwise, instead of manganese ores, oxides, or saits, as hitherto used with cast-iron, malleable iron, or steel, the metals being covered whilst being combined with a layer of a fused sait, such as sodium chloride or other suitable chloride.

TIN AND TERNE PLATES.—Mr. E. MOREWOOD, Rulton Ferry, causes every part of the surface of plates undergoing the process of coating to be in contact with the coating metals whilst acquiring their coating. In order to accomplish this, and give every part of the surface of each plate as short a length of time under the coating metal as is consistent with giving them a sound coating, he arranges the framing in a round pot, so that each plate shall fall into its separate and allotted space or division, which travels so that each plate is carried round to the exit side of the bath, and contact with any other plate or surface is as much as possible avoided.

CARBURETTING GASES.-The improved apparatus of Mr. E. C. CARBURETTING GASES.—The improved apparatus of Mr. E. C. MAILLET, Parls, is composed of a box of suitable metal, of any convenient form, serving as a reservoir for the liquid, several cylinders (also of metal) placed in pairs, and communicating with each other either below or above, the upper ends of the said cylinders being perforated with small holes and covered by a domeshaped cap. These cylinders or compartments have two bottoms, the upper one perforated and the lower one plain, and provided with a vertical tube; lastly, they are filled with pumice stone broken into pieces about the size of a nut, or with any other spongs matter which is unafterable by contact with the liquid employed. The above-named compartments being placed in two rows, each row to connected by pipes to a small receiver. Two other cylinders or compartments, having a single bottom, and capable of being opened at the top, are filled with cotton-wick not pressed closely; they communicate with each other, and one of them is in communication with one of the nearest of the compartments referred to, the other being provided with a tube, so as to allow the gas which it reciviles to escape.

PURIFYING GAS.-The invention of Mr. T. GRAY is based upon the use of some chemical substance whitten to a strong affinity for naphthaline, and which will seize hold of this latter substance and hold it in solution or a liquid state, so that it may be drawn off with facility from the purifiers. The inventor fluds that most of the liquid hydrocarbons are capable of dissolving and absorbing the naphthaline, but as an example he uses either spirit of turpentine or liquid parafilm. He adds any convenient quantity of the hydrocarbon spirit to a solution of caustic soda orother alkali which has an affinity for carbollic acid, and to this may be added other chemical ingredients for taking up the sulphur and ether, as well known.

and to this may be added other chemical ingredients for taking up the sulphur and other, as well known.

AERIFORM FLUIDS.—Mr. E. FINCH, Chepstow, forms a case or box: prefers to make it of wrought-iron. On one side of this box he fixes a short cylinder; within this cylinder and concentric with it he causes a shart rapidly to revolve. Upon this shaft he keys tight a cast-iron boss. On each side of this boss he faxes as circular disc of iron. These discs are about half the diameter of the cylinder. Heattaches to them oblique vanes extending to but not actually touching the inside surface of the cylinder. The consequence is that when the shaft having the oblique vanes as described is in rapid motion in one direction, it drives air into the case or box described is in rapid motion in one direction, it drives air into the case or box described its in rapid motion in one direction, it drives air into the case or box described through this passage, and from thence by pipos it may be guided to where it is required to be used or expelled.

PREVENTING BOILER PRIMING,—Mr. R. J. SCOTT, Brixton, proposes to fix over the man-hole, or the hole through which the steam passes from the boiler into the steam-chest, aperforated plate of metal or other suitable material in such a manner that it may be readily removed when required, and attaches thereto a receptacle covered in by a perforated lid, which receptacle he partly or wholly fills with small shingle or other similar or suitable substance, so that the steam on its road from the boiler to the steam-chest must pass through the said shingle or other similar or suitable substance, so that the steam on its road from the boiler to the steam-chest must pass through the said shingle or other similar or suitable substance, instead of being enclosed in a separate casing or receptacle, may be simply thrown lose into the steam-chest, but to as is to completely cover the said perforated plate, and thus compel the steam to pass through it, and in many cases this is found quite sufficient.

and in many cases this is found quite sufficient.

ROTARY ENGINES.—The invention of Mr. R. T. Y. JOHNSON, Stockton-on-Tees, consists of a cast-iron cylinder properly secured, and having cylinder covers boited on the ends, through the stuffing boxes whereof a central shaft passes, working in bearings, which shaft has an eccentric piston thereot rigidly fixed. Outside the cylinder is fixed a chest for steam or power fluid containing a slot and stuffing box, in which a division plate travels, one end bearing steam-tight on the face of the eccentric piston, while the other is open to the action of the steam passing from the boiler to the valve chest. The steam gives motion to the plate and to the eccentricity of the platon. This plate separates the exhaust from the feed. In some cases the inventor uses two chests and two division plates,

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE.—Quotations of the Sale on Feb. 21:—
Javall Company (Limited), fully paid, 10s. 5d.
Nevada Freehold Properties Trust (in liquidation), certificates, fully paid,
1s. 2d. per certificate.
Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company (Limited), 15s. paid, 3s.
Tavarone Mining Company (Limited), fully paid, 2s.

Dollo Ath.—During the past year tin has been sold to the value of 82,2934., and profit made amounting to 27,3634.— Just one-third of the total amount. Dividends have been paid during the last year aloue to the extent of 26,4924. No less than 53,040 tons of tinstuff has been raised and stamped, realising 1055 tons of black in, the average price of which during 1870 was 771. 17s. 7d. per ton. During the past 17 years the adventurers have received profits amounting to not less than 24,1251.; whilst the lord of the manor has received during the same period no less than 43.0444. Irom a few acres of what would otherwise be barren waste. We may add that during the past few years the number of shares has been greatly sub-divided. A few years ago the whole of the mine was held by 98 shareholders, but they now number 271, being a threefold increase. In June, 1855, the dividend was 24. per 179th share only, but the adventurers are now receiving for the same share 124, every two months. At Dolcoath Mine there are altogether about 500 men employed underground, and probably 600 hands on surface. The average earnings of the underground ma rae about 31. 8s. per month. The importance of a mine of this kind is indicated by the fact that more than 30,0004, ayear is paid annually for wages, and probably from 15,000, to 18,0004, to the various merchants in the locality. At the present time there are 232 beads of stamps continually going at the mine, besides 24 heads of stamps which they can use occasionally. The consumption of coal is about 600 tons monthly.—West Briton. DOLCOATH .- During the past year tin has been sold to the value of

J. TAYLOR AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c., MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET. MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the category of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at the above address, weighing from 1 cwt. to 6½ cwts., out of a lode valued at £100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding ½ tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the kingdom presenting advantages anything approaching this mine.

We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present low price at which they are offered, as we feel fully convinced that they will soon realise five or six times their present price.

The mine has been inspected by four or five first-tests between the grangeers—among

soon realise five or six times their present price.

The mine has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Llangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £890,000, and raised ore to the value of more than £6,000,000 sterling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

Over 50 tons of lead ore is now broken, and would have been on the market by this time but for the severe frost preventing crushing and dressing operations. However, in about a fortnight or three weeks after the frost has disappeared this large pile of ore can be prepared. The lodes are opening up remarkably well, one of which is over 6 ft. wide, and there is every indication of this mine becoming one of the richest in the Principality.

A few shares may now be obtained, at £2 15s, per share, by early application to Mossrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., Mining Exchange, South King-sireet, Manchester.

J. TAYLOR and Co. have also FOR SALE a FEW SHARES in the CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at 44 per share. At this mine the water-wheel, drawing machine, and crushers, which have for some time past been under preparation, are now nearly completed, and it is expected that sales of ore will very soon be made. Dressing operations have been going on for some time usat. on for some time past. The Cwm Ricket is in close proximity to the Van Mine, the shares of which have within a very short time advanced from £4 5s. to over £53 per share.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND AGENTS WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS' PATENT STEAM ORE STAMPER will shortly be READY FOR SALE.
Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

THE CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £12,500, in 12,500 shares of £1 each, fully paid up. Further issue of 3000 paid-up shares of £1 each at par, for the erection of crushing and dressing machinery.

The following report has been made by Mr. George Henwood, the

Further issue of 3000 paid-up shares of £1 each at par, for the erection of crushing and dressing machinery.

The following report has been made by Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, the celebrated mining engineer, on this most extraordinary property:—

"Yesterday I completed my three days' survey and examination of these mines, and now express my opinion there mines with the view of ascertaining. My first effort was to visit the adjacent mines, and now express my opinion there mines with the view of ascertaining. My first effort was to visit the adjacent mines, and now express my opinion there mines with the view of ascertaining and expression. They have been wrought for agree to the distance of miles, and to the depth of 150 fathoms—In fact, the Drwys-y-Cool Mine, adjoining the Cwm Dwyfor sett on the north, is the Dislocath of Wales exertain the extent of My next proceeding was to take a surface survey to accreate the extent of My next proceeding was to take a surface survey to accreate the extent of the extent, the composition and situation of the conveniences for transit of produce; these I also found in a distantion of the conveniences for transit of produce; these I also found in a distantion of the conveniences for transit of produce; these I also found in a distantion of the conveniences for transit of produce; these I also found it and a half eart and west on the course of the lodes, and its same distance north and south, and is, therefore, practically inexhaustible. The physical aspect of the country is a steep descent on the south side of nearly 300 feet above the level of the south, expression of the convenience of the country is a steep descent on the south side of nearly 300 feet above the level of the south extension of the south was strike, with faults greenstone rock, &c., has a strike the strike of the south was strike, with faults are also and the same direction; the locks are numerous, bearing cast and west, or within a few degrees of these points, greenstone rock, &c., has a strike of the south was a stri

down with proper wagons, all in perfect working order. These three valuable lodes have been thus proved by this one level, and at a comparatively small outlay.

While at this point I observed certain indications which induced me to ascend to the summit of the mountain, especially as I had noticed similar appearances at the back of the mountain on the north-east slope; I found it to be a large sparry cross-course; the old men had been here, too, to test it. I judged it to be only relatively valuable, as being one of the great contra lodes usually producing marvellous effects on other lodes with which they come in contact, of which a remarkable instance, visible at the surface like this, occurs at the Foxdale Mines, Isle of Man; they are not, however, metalliferous.

I then descended 200 fit, and 200 fms, south to No. I lode on the lower mine, where I found a shaft had been sunk 21 fit, and levels driven several fathoms east and west on a silver-lead (old of ft, wide, the whole of the contents of which had been taken away except a few halvans lying about; these are rich in silver-lead (galena). The quantity carried off must have been very considerable. The old men evidently purposed doing great things, having creeted smithly and sheds, and laid out dressing floors, but they could not combat the influx of water from a large and hollow a lode as this appears to be; a late attempt by eight men continuously at work could not accomplish it. A wheel should be immediately created for this purpose, and ore at once procured from this source.

At Il fms, south a fine copper lode has been wrought on for 10 fms., and a laft sunk 10 ft. only; the contents here, too, have all been carried off except a number of refuse stones at the surface; this lode is 18 ft. wide, and is of precisely the same character and composition as the lodes in the upper mine.

Six fathoms further south another east and west lode has been opened on, in all respects similar to the other copper lodes; this has been opened on, in all respects similar to t

I may here observe that no proof has been attempted or another of the ground lying between the upper and lower mines. My opinion is that it will be found equally productive with the rest; this will, however, be necessarily effected as the work proceeds.

The works should be, as commenced, by galleries driven at regular intervals, so that the ore may be sent by the before-mentioned self-acting inclined planes from the drivages east and west on the various lodes; these galleries or main streets should be taken up forthwith. No doubt can exist as to the progressively increasing value of the ores in depth, therefore every energy should be directed to this end, especially a main deep level, which will necessarily take some time to execute, but will ultimately re-pay its cost a thousand fold.

In order togive you a comparative idea of the value of the property, allow me to observe that you have a mine literally inverted; you have all the time and immense cost of sinking shafts saved, irrespective of the enormous expense for such machinery as would be absolutely necessary to develope such splendid lodes—a saving of not less than £30,000 in money, and ten years in time—besides which you may make these mines remunerative forthwith.

Most of our great mines commenced under somewhat similar but infinitely less favourable conditions—the heights of the hills not affording backs to anything like the extent obtainable here. In the great mining districts of Camberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and North Wales kindred attempts have invariably been attended by permanent successes. In India the great discovery of silverlead I made, and which is now yielding grand results, was under circumstances perfectly identical.

I have been thus exhaustive in my report, because I am convinced of the vast importance of this extraordinary property. I may now sum up my views by stating that you have only to proceed vigorously, and with common prudence, to renderthis a standard div idend mine of no ordinary character, and that your shares must soon be

Messrs. Claudet's assay of the copper and lead gave the following

considerable quantity of silver, and that the matrix of the lodes is also rich in silver. There is, therefore, no doubt that from these encomous and highly productive lodes not only may great returns of copper and lead be anticipated, but that the value of the property will be largely enhanced by the silver, which evidently evalue of the property will be largely enhanced by the silver, which evidently enmatrix contained between the walls.

The following assays of the lead and copper from the Cwm Dwyfor Copper and silver-Lead Mines have been made by Prof. White on some of the debris of the lodes, but

No. 1,-Lead 30.0 per cent.
No. 2.—Lead
No. 3.—Lead 29'1 per cent.
No. 4.—Copper
Silver 4 ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. per ton.
Carbonic neld 4.6 nor cont
No. 5.—Copper 12.7 per cent.
No. 6.—Silver
No. 7.—Copper

Applications for the further issue of shares must be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, accompanied by the sum of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for.

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affords information ample and correct of all the best-paying investments capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for valuable and reliable intelligence.

AS SPARGO, Gresham House, Old Broad-street

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, at Three o'clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, at Three o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS, of The Glebe, Redruth, WILL SELL, AT
AUCTION, at the Western Hotel, Penzance, on Thursday, March 2nd, at
Three o'clock in the afternoon, a FIRST-CLASS 40 Inch PUMPING ENGINE,
9 ft. stroke, equal beam, built by Harvey and Co., and now at the PENDEEN
CONSOLS MINE, ST. JUST, together with the first piece of rod, &c.
The above engine is in splendid condition, and being the only thing now left
on the mine, will be positively sold to close the accounts.
To view, apply to Capt. B. WHITE, Trewellard; and for further particulars
to DAVID COHEN, Esq. 2. Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London; or to John Thomas, Auctioneer, The Glebe, Redruth.

Dated February 6th, 1871.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, AT WINCHAM, NEAR NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE, CONTAINING VALUABLE BEDS OF ROCK SALT AND BRINE SPRINGS.

MESSRS. POTT AND NEALE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Northwich, in the county of Chester, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1871, at Two for Three o'clock P.M. precisely, in One Lot, the following YERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, in a Ring Fence stuate in the township of GREAT BUDWORTH, CHESHIRE, and fronting the high roads from Northwich to Warrington and Kuutsford, and at present occupied by Mr. Charles Garfit, viz.:—

Description.	Culture.	Qua	ntity.
House, farm-buildings, stack-yard, road, orchard, and garden	Arable, &c	1A.	1R.35P.
Horse pasture	11 1	. 7	2 6
Big common field	99 *	10	3 4
Long common field			1 8
Pyde Oake and pond	Grass	. 3	3 29
Pit Croft and pond	Arable	. 1	3 13
Shippon and barn field	10	. 8	0 36
Gorse field	Grass	. 14	1 25
Bottom field	Arable	. 8	1 6
The Meadow			0 24
Pear tree field			1 23
			-

will be found under it, thereby readering it a most desirable investment for salt proprietors.

Possession may be given on the 25th day of March, 1871.

Plans and particulars may be had a fortnight before the sale on application to Thomas Huskinson, Esq., estate agent, Epperstone, Notts; the auction-eers, 20, Cockspur-street, London, and Wheeler-gate, Nottingham; or to Messrs. FREETH and RAWSON, solicitors, Nottingham.

THE MERTHYR DARE STEAM COAL COLLIERY,
ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

M. P. STEPHENSON is instructed to SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Wednesday, March 22, 1871,
at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as

THE MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY.

at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERY, known as

THE MERTHYR DARE COLLIERY,

Situate about two miles from ABERDARE, lying between Powell's Duffryn
Company's Cwm Dare Colliery, the Bwilfa Marine Steam Coal Company's Colliery, and Mr. Mordecai Jones's Nantmelin Merthyr Steam Coal Company's Colliery, and Mr. Mordecai Jones's Nantmelin Merthyr Steam Coal Colliery, having
direct communications by sidings on to the Great Western Raliway system with
the shipping ports of Swansea, Port Taibot, Briton Ferry, Cardiff, and Newport,
as well as Liverpool and London. The Dare Branch of the Taff Vale Raliway
runs over the property.

The total area of the mineral property is 482 acres, and there are underlying
the surface FOURTEEN SEAMS of CoAL, of the aggregate thickness of 56 ft.,
or thereabouts, besides the Graig Vein, which crops out on the property, there
are about 340 acres of the Upper Four-feet Vein unworked, and the district has
been proved on two opposite sides of the taking.

The colliery was opened in 1832, and but a small portion of the Upper Seams
has been worked. The coal is well known it, the steam coal markets, aud is on
the Admiralty List. The coiliery has been opened with two downcast shafts
and one upcast. No. 1 pit is sunk to the Puper Four-feet Seam a depth of
120 yards, and No. 2 pit is sunk to the Nine-feet Seam a depth of 164 yards. The
workings are thoroughly ventilated, and are equal to an output of between 209
and 309 tons per day, which by a comparatively moderate outlay may be increased to 600 or 800 tons. There are several velns of IRONSTONE, which are
won with the coal, and some first-class clay.

The property is held on lease for an unexpired term of about 41 years. The
royalties will be 7½d, per ton of 2520 lbs. weight of large marketable coal, and
4½d, per ton on small coal, for 10 years, from 4th Jas-uary, 1871, and the same
working day of large coal (reckoning 300 working aday to the year) shall be
worked. After the expiration of the 10 years, fo

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR MINING PURPOSES.

MINING PURPOSES.

MINING PURPOSES.

MET ESSES. CHURTON AND ELPHICK have received instructions TO SELL, BY AUCTION, towards the end of the present month, at the MAES-Y-SAFN MINE, near MOLD, a large quantity of MACHINERY, comprising LARGE PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS; also WINDING ENGINES, with gear attached, and a large quantity of PUMP-WORK of various sizes, RALLS, and PLANT of all kinds.

Apply to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK, at Chester and at Whitchurch, Salop.

Salop. Dated Chester, February 3, 1871.

RED HEMATITE ORE, SOUTH DEVON.

MESSRS. HARDS, VAUGHAN, AND LEIFCHILD are instructed to OFFER, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 2th of March, 1871, at One for Two o'clock precisely, the very valuable RED HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, known as

THE TORBAY IRON MINE,

BRIXHAM, estimated to produce 20,000 tons of ore annually; together with the very complete and valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and UTENSILS, and the benefit of the lucrative contracts for delivery of ore during the present season. The mine is in full work, and is to be disposed of because of the failing health of the proprietors. Full particulars will shortly be issued. Information, with orders to view, may be obtained on application to the Austineers, 62, Moorgate street, London; or of Messrs, HATHAWAY and ANDREWS, Solicitors, 12, Bedford-row, W.C.

A FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY ON SALE.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the Proprietor, 46-50th of the BWLCHYSLATTER SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of FESTINIOG, and in the centre of that well-known slate district. The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is upparently an inexhaustible supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Bennarfawr, Dyffryn, Carnarvon. CAMEL SLATE OHADBY NEAD WADEDLING CODNWAY

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above QUARRY, which has been in operation nearly twenty years, together with the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT, BUILDINGS, and QUAY. The business, which affords employment at present to about 100 hands, is capable of great development by a gentleman who could give it his personal superintendence, there being a great demand for the class of goods manufactured at these works. Vessels can ride safely in all weathers. For terms, which are easy, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, Slate Merchant, Union-street, Plymouth.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, an EXTENSIVE MINE, situated between STAVANGER and BERGEN (Norway), yielding SULPHUR and COPPER PYRITES—analysis of the latter, 9 per cent.

The mine was opened a short time ago, and examined by a Royal Norwegian Sworn Mine Inspector, who has declared in writing that the mine will at once yield a profitable produce. The situation is excellent, close by the sea, with a good harbour.

Apply to the owner, C. B. SVENDSEN, Stavanger, Norway. PHOSPHATE OF LIME LANDS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the MINERALS on Lot No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of the Township of BURGESS by of LANARK, CANADA, being one of the best of the Canadian Phos

phate Lots.

The first thousand tons can be laid down at Montreal at 25s, sterling per ton. The asphalte will contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of phosphate of time. Terms £2000 sterling, or a contract will be taken for the delivery of phosphate in Montreal. Apply to—
ARTHUR J. MATHESON or JAMES H. BELL, Perth, Canada,
Porth. Canada, January 10, 1871.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY GARAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO
ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves
on the Anglesey branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and
also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.
Also SUPPLY best LAYCOCK: GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE
BRICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-onTyne.

Fyne.

Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in standard candles, 32% candles.

For prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,

JOHN N. BROWN,

ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

TO IRONMASTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIG-IRON ADAPTABLE FOR BESSEMER STEEL, &c.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a MINE of MAGNETIC HRON ORE, yielding from 60 to 65 per cent. of superior cast-tron in the blast-furnace. The property consists of 150,000 square metres, and is capable of producing very considerable quantities of ore. It is four kilometres distant from the coast. Freight to South Wales and North-Eastern ports would be about 12s. per ton. Address, "Box 5," Swansea.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water. Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-s de, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE

DUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in.,

60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.
WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and
CRUSHERS of various sizes.
A NUMBER OF BOILERS,
PIWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.

MINING PURPOSES.
TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be gua-anteed of superior make and modern design.

For further particulars, apply to-

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, HAYLE, CORNWALL,

HAYLE, CORNWALL,

AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 22%, OLD BROAD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL. SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMP May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,

by previous application at either of the above addresses.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with or without BOILER, trought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron ocketts, rings, &c.

ockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.
Tavistock, Feb. 3, 1871.

POR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms for cash or deferred payments, if desired.

SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, of the best makers, to be sold cheap, all in excellent condition, some quite equal to new.

Apply to - BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, OXON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS,
Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,
ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS.
24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.
It and top-door pieces; plunker poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.
Apply to Capt. Puckey, 8t. Blazey, Cornwall.

S ECONDHAND MACHINERY ON SALE.—
Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY of every description and size, and for all purposes, should apply to Frederick Mirls. Engineering Valuer and Agent, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, who has the contents of several engineering concerns for disposal (piecemeal).

Particulars in "Monthly Register," free by post.

A. BESSELL. PLUMBAGO, AND PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES WORKS,

DRESDEN (SAXONY). MESSRS, OXLAND AND HOCKING'S

PATENT SELF-ACTING CALCINER. FOR BURNING OR ROASTING TIN, And other ores containing Arsenic, Sulphur, and other volatile matters.

This calciner has now been in full operation for upwards of two years, and its efficiency may be judged by the following testimonials: tes efficiency may be judged by the following testimonials:

Wheal Basset, 31st January, 1871.

To Messrs, Oxland and Hocking.—We have pleasure in stating that your calciner has been in full work in these mines for upwards of two years, and continues to give every satisfaction. We believe it to be superior to any other kind of calciner yet erected for burning tin ores, the ores being better burnt, and effecting a great saving of fuel.

W. W. MARTYN, Manager.

(Signed)

W. TREVENA,
W. H. PASCOE.

The Devenabling Great Consolidated Concern Mining Company.

W. H. PASCOE, Agents.

W. H. PASCOE, Agents.

The Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company,

Tavistock. 26th January, 1871.

During the past twelve months Messrs, Oxland and Hocking's patent revolving
calciner has been in full operation at the arsenic works of these mines, and the
result has exceeded our atmost exceetations. The process is easy, regular, and
economical, effecting a clear saving of at least 50 per cent, on the usual mode of
reduction by means of ordinary furnaces.

(Signed)

JAMES RICHARDS, Superintendent.

Wheal Jane Mine, 2nd December, 1870.

Messrs. Oxland and Hocking's patent calciner is in full work, and is a comlete success.

(Signed) WILLIAM GILES, Manager.

WILLIAM GILES, Jun., Agent.

Pendarves United Mines, Camborne, 14th February, 1871.

I have great pleasure in saying that your patent calciner continues to give entire satisfaction, and is capable of doing any amount of work if properly served. In the absence of the clerk, whose book will show the exact quantity of coal, I can only say we are consuming considerably less than half what we did with the ovens. (Signed) REGINALD T. GRYLLS, Furser and Manager.

Terms for erection, and every information, may be obtained on application of the Patentees—Dr. Oxiand, Compton Gifford, Plymouth; or to Mr. John

HOCKING, Jun., Trewirgle-terrace, Redruth.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED,-

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANI (MISSIALLE).

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
over a period of years.

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CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, to HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagon for hire capable of carrying 6,8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract EDMUND FOWLER, Sec. WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

. Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

CTAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
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RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY.

ESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK

SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Eitherfor cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies,

WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGGON, WHEELS and AXLES CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS and AXLES BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c. IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

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FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

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MECHANICAL VENTILATORS FOR MINES. MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO., LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE, HAVE now a speciality for the construction of the "GUIBAL' on application.

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MAKER OF ALL THE VARIOUS SIZES OF
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM

ENGINES. VERTICAL ENGINES, from 2 to 10-horse power, HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 3 to 40-horse power, FORTY STEAM ENGINES, from 2 to 20-horse power, In stock to select from, prices low, and ready for immediate delivery.

COLLIERY WINDING ENGINES

on an improved principle, up to 40-horse power. STEAM DONKEY PUMPING ENGINES, from 2 in. up to 12 in., rams properly tested in actual work before delivery.

All made in a good, strong, substantial, workman-like manner, of the best material, and warranted to work well.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished upon application at the

ALBERT STREET ENGINE WORKS, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
FOR SLATE.
WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE. BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.

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SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery

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ERMANENT, CONTRACTORS, and COLLIERY RAILS, in STEEL or IRON.
Wrought-iron or Steel Weldless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres.

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Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire. BLACK, OILED, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.

BLACK, OHARD, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Rolled Iron Joints, Wrought-Iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Boilers, &c.
Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boiler Plates.

Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron.—Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Heops, Sheets, Lead, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Speiter.

Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRON WORKS, AND HAMMER MILLS,

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY, have been purchased by

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., Who are in a position to MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, SHOVELS, and MINING TOOLS of every description; and have had a large experience in preparing MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES

As well as selecting mechanics to erect the same. N., M., AND Co. have always a STOCK of SECOND HAND MATERIALS.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Sile-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddles.

The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Machynlieth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire.

The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, and Caldbeck Fells Mines, with un-

The diggers are largely executed and gradified success.

Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery, and for the laying out of Floors.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

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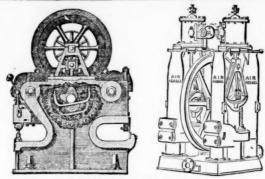
RAIL WAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. Insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for injury.

£556,000 have been paid as compensation—
One out of every 12 Annual Polley Holders becoming a claimant cach year.
For particulars, apply to the Cierks at the Railway Stations, to the
Local Agents, or at the Offices—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary,

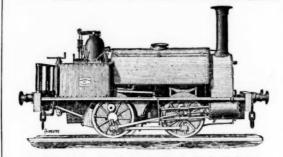


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STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS, BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL

PUNCHING MACHINES, EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER.



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HENRY HUGHES AND LOUGHBOROUGH.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

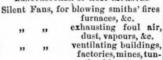


MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
(AST STEEL PISTON ROES, CKANK PINS, CON NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and

FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. DUUBLE SHEAR STEEL | FILES MARKED BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON Locomotive Engite, Railway Carriage and Wagon

Springs and Buffers SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD. LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C. Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

W. GÜNTHER CENTRAL ENGINEERING WORKS, OLDHAM,



nels, ships, &c.
Centrifugal Pumps and Pumping Engines. [high and low falls.
Schiele's Turbine Water Wheels, for Steam Engines, for driving fans, pumps, &c.

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BICKFORD'S PATENT FOR CONVEYING



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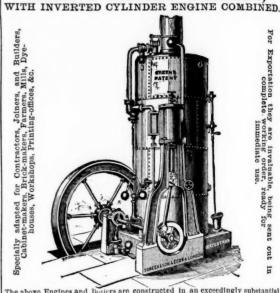
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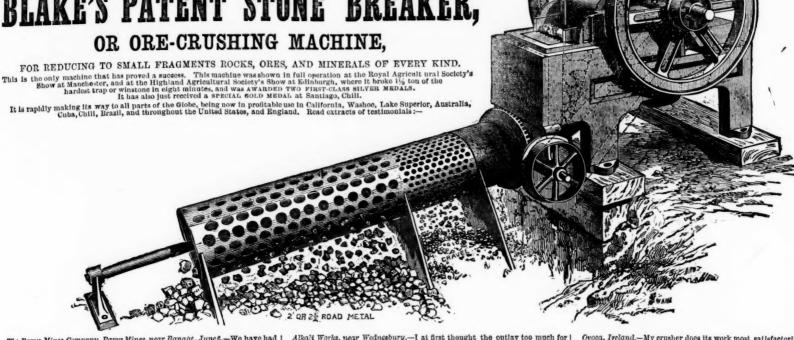
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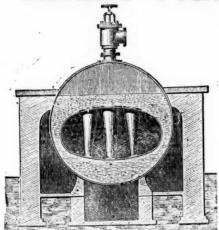
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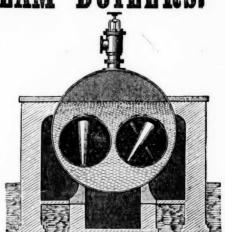
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25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†					,	07/	001		1	19	9	0	0	9. Feb.	1869
0000	Gonnesa, I, Sardinia*	2	U	0	29		21/4	23/4		2	2	10.	0	2	0 Oct.	1870
9000	Gonnesa, t, Sardinia*	5	0	0						1	0 pe	r ce	nt.		Aug.	1868
0000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austrat .	1	0	0	3/		1/8 1	1/4		0	1	10.	0	0 6	Nov.	1966
2006	Linares, I, Spain *	3	0	0	31/		8 3	1/4		12	13	4	ñ	8	O.Oct.	1070
0000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4		0			134			1	1 114	P Oc	21.6	u	v Oct.	1910
0000	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20			17		16 1			2	o pre	2 66	ne	٠	Yea	iriy.
0000	Port Phillip, g Clunes +	1		0			1 1			- ;	L	0	1 1	9 6	Nov.	1869
0000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.t.									1	0	U	0	1 (6. Jan.	1870
1000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	1		0			% 3			6	het.	cen	t.		Apr.	1870
5000	Sweetland Crook - Call	15			24	000	22 2			81	10 (0	4	5 (Dec.	1867
0000	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	4	0	0	4		4 41	4		0	12 () ()	4 0		1871
0000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.,	250	00	128.	6d. p	d.}				0	9 1	7	0	0 :	July	1868
	NON-DIVIE				FOF					I NI			-		uly	1000

NON-DIVIDEND FORE	IGN MINES.
hares. Mines.	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.
0000 Anglo-Argentine.g,s, Argentine Republic +	. 1 0 0 56 36 56 Enly
20000 Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria* (£2 10s. shares)	1 50 /8 /8 Fully pd.
0000 Anglo-Brazilian, g*†	0 10 0 ·· Nov. 1870
2500 Anglo-Italian, g*†	1 7 6
0000 Arivaca, g, s, Arizona* (£10 shares)	9 10 0
0000 Australian United, g, Victoria*†	9 10 0
3000 Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	e in a
0000 Braganza, g, Brazil*	
0000 Capula, s, Mexico*f	0 15 0 ·· - · · · Oct. 1870
0000 Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*f	
0000 Cutaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 10 0 ·· % ·· ¼ ¼ ·· Mar. 1868
0000 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	0 10 0
0000 Eclipse, g, California* (£1 shares)	
5000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	
0000 Exchequer, g, s, California*	
000 Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	
1000 Frontino and Bolivia, q. New Granada**	1 18 0 1/ 1/ 2/
000 General Brazillan, q. (£l shares)	0 17 0 1 2/1 0
000 Guerrero, g, Mexico (total can. = 50.000 shares of \$1).	0 10 0
1000 Imperial Ottoman, s-l. Turkey*	1 0 0
000 Javail. q. Nicaragua	e o o
521 Lusitanian (Polingal) (Eashares)	9 0 0 9/ 1/ 9/ 10- 10
ood Rosta Grande, g. Brazil*† (El shares)	0 10 1
ood Sao vicente, Brazii*7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
300 Sterra Dattes, g. California*	0 0 0 0
000 Worthing, c, South Australia*t	1 12 6 Dec. 1869
00 Yudanamutana,c, South Australia*	1 0 0 Fully pd.

	19 ************************************		0 0		% 12 %	Pully	pu.
	NON-DIVIDEND M	TAT	T 0	-			=
12000 A							
					41/2 41/4 43/4	Fully	pd.
			0 0		1 1/ 3/	Fally	
3000 C	hiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	30	0 0		55 521/6 55	June	1868
			5 0		134 34 11/4		
3000 C	hiverton Valley, t, Perranzabuloe		11 0		234 2 21/6	Feb.	
519 K	ast Rasset & Dodmitht	3	10 6		3 3 31/4	Nov.	
6000 E	ast Basset, c, Redrutht;	40	0 0		4 35	Mar.	
1200 F	edw I Lianidioce	4	13 0		331/8 33/8	Aug.	
3000 F	edw, l, Llanidloes* lorida, s-l, Cardiganshire* orsedd and Celvn, Lovel 1	10	0 0			Fully	nd.
5000 G	orsedd and Colum Lorel 1 The	3	0 0		3	Fully	nd.
8000 H	ingston Down a Coletariate	2	0 0		31/2 31/4 31/2	Fully	nd.
400 N	ew Wheal Seton a Comb	6	4 0		34 34 1	Aug.	1870
5926 N	ew Wheal Seton, c, Camborne orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	70	0 0		35 40 45	Dec.	1869
5000 P	enrhyn / Carnamian - Lanes	2	0 4		1/2 1/4 1/2	Feb. 1	
2000 P	wnlimmon 7 Flamily	2	0 0		134 11/4 13/4		
1094 R	ose and Chiverton United	2	5 0		2 11/2 2	Sept. 1	
0000 T	nu-vr-Allt 14 Commented . I, Newlyn	8	0 0		11 10 11	May	
9000 V	an-yr-Alit, l*, Carnaryonshire	3	0 0		11/2 11/4 11/4	- Fully	nd
0000 W	an Consols, Llanidloes, l*	2	0 0		21/2 2 21/4	Fully	
oves U	est Basset, c, Illogant	3	0 0		1/2 3/8 5/8	Jan.	
2000 1	est Caradon, c, St. Cleerts	2	17 0		% 1 114	Nov. 1	
2000 1	est Maria and Fortescue, c, Lamerton	3 1	3 0		11/211/2 15/8		
2000 1	est Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*				5/8 7/8	June 1	870
sooo W	est Tankerville, I, Salop		0 0			July 1	
514 W	heal Bullor e Dodmest	8	86.			Oct. 1	
5386 W	heal Creber a Cowing		50			.Dec. 1	
5794 W	heal Crebor, c, Cambornet beal Grenville, c, Cambornet beal Uny, t, c, Redruth		70.			.Jan. 1	
4096 W	heal Uny f a Podenich		10.			.Dec. 1	
2000 11	heal Uny, t, c, Redruth		4 6 .		4% 41/4 43/4		
	b, blende: cl, coal; c copper; g		4 . 9		-/0/8 -/4	7 -1 -1	
	grant, copper; g	, gol	a; 6,	rea	d; s, silver; s	t, state;	8-1.1

*. Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends.

| NON-DIVIDEND | MINES| | Post | Least | Post | Pos

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